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**

PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1973

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Variable. Temp. 70-87. Tomorrow sunny.
Yesterday's temp. 70-85 (11-19). LONDON:
Cloudy. Temp. 66-85 (19-21). Tomorrow partly
cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 66-85 (19-21). CRYSTAL
BALL: Moderate. MOON: Rain. Temp. 66-84
(19-21). NEW YORK: Showers. Temp. 80-90
(23-31). Yesterday's temp. 80-90 (23-31).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 2



MUG SHOT—Accused of larceny, breaking and entering and destroying evidence.

Consuming Desire for Beef Fills Prowler

AMITYVILLE, Pa., July 26 (AP)—A hungry prowler entered the Amity House Restaurant the other day and ate part of a 25-pound roast beef and four pies before he was discovered by the cook.

But the cook, Katherine Reifsnider, couldn't get help from police in subduing the culprit, a 6-month-old, 70-pound St. Bernard.

"I called the state police four times, but they wouldn't help," she said. "They told me to call Berks County radio to notify local police, but they wouldn't respond either."

She finally received help from the Animal Rescue League, which placed the dog in a shelter. Authorities were still searching yesterday for his owner.

For First Time in 2 Years

U.S. Has Quarterly Trade Surplus

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI)—The United States posted its first quarterly trade surplus in more than two years, the Commerce Department reported today.

The department said that, during the April-June quarter, exports exceeded imports by \$23 million, propelled mainly by a sharp increase in the export of nonagricultural goods.

Government analysts said "developments in the second quarter, in the first, probably reflected both the continued strong pace of business activity in our leading foreign markets and generally higher prices for imports."

and welfare in and benefit claims for disabled coal miners.

At the same time President Nixon issued a statement reaf-

firming his goal of achieving a balanced budget in fiscal 1974.

"We held the budget line in the year just passed without raising taxes" and "I believe we can do so again, and in fact, achieve a balanced budget, in fiscal year 1974," Mr. Nixon said.

The budget announcements were made a day after the Treasury announced that its net cash position remains very favorable and that it will probably not do any net cash financing for the rest of the year and will pay off \$2.2 billion more of the national debt.

German Balance Dips

BONN, July 26 (UPI)—West Germany's balance of trade for June was solidly on the surplus side, but suffered a substantial drop compared to May, the federal statistical office said today.

The surplus of exports over imports totaled 1.616 billion marks. In May, the surplus had reached a record 2.322 billion marks.

Despite 13-1 Vote

U.S. Veto Defeats Resolution On Middle East in UN Council

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 26 (AP)—The United States cast its fifth veto in UN history today to kill a Security Council resolution strongly deploring Israel's failure to withdraw from territory taken in the 1967 war.

The vote was 13-0-1 in favor of the eight-power resolution that also expressed "serious concern at Israel's lack of cooperation" with Gennar V. Jarring of Sweden, the UN secretary-general's special representative on the Middle East.

A negative vote by one of the five permanent members of the 15-nation council nullifies a resolution approved by a majority. China did not vote.

The vote was Ambassador John A. Scall's third since he took over as the permanent U.S. representative on Feb. 19.

In a speech after the vote, Mr. Scall said the action in the Security Council represented another "opportunity missed."

He called the resolution partisan and unbalanced and said that it would have contributed "another impractical and cosmetic result involving the unreal rather than the real world."

Chinese Ambassador Huang Hua explained that he did not

participate in the vote because the resolution was not strong enough.

He said it should have strongly condemned Israeli Zionists and should also "call for the restoration of the Palestinian people's lawful rights" and for others to support the Palestinian struggle.

U.S. Campaign Seen

BEIRUT, July 26 (AP)—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said today that the latest American veto is part of a fierce psychological war to force the Arabs to sit down and negotiate with Israel.

"But we do not intend to surrender our will to fight," Mr. Sadat said in a speech at Alexandria University marking the 23d anniversary of the Egyptian revolution. "Our will, for the first time since" the June 1967, Middle East war, "is based on real strength," he said.

Heat Wave in Spain

SEVILLE, Spain, July 26 (Reuters)—A heat wave in southern Spain yesterday sent temperatures soaring to well over 100 degrees Fahrenheit, official weather reports said today.

Bleak Financial Future Is Seen for Concorde

LONDON, July 26 (AP)—An all-party committee of British legislators today pictured the Concorde as a white elephant that probably will never pay off.

The House of Commons' Committee of Public Accounts expressed regret that there appeared to be no way for the British government to get out of the Concorde project.

Neither the British nor the French government commented on the committee's report. The Department of Trade and Industry, which has responsibility for production of the plane in Britain, said it was studying the report and would comment "in due course."

A spokesman for British Aircraft Corp. said any reaction would have to come from the government.

Service Expected in '75

The plane, first approved in 1962 and due to go into service in 1975, is being built jointly by BAC and Aerospatiale of France. Rolls-Royce and SNECMA of France are making the engines.

Prototypes and preproduction models have been undergoing stringent testing for more than two years, perhaps the toughest testing ever given any plane.

But the aircraft has been under fire from anti-pollution groups because of its noise, while both aviation experts and economists are deeply worried by soaring development costs.

It was the cost factor that finally killed off the American venture into the supersonic travel field more than two years ago. The Congress refused in March, 1971, to put up more funds for the American SST that Boeing Aircraft Corp. was developing.

French afternoon newspapers made no mention of the British report. London papers published factual accounts without comment.

But shortly before publication of the report, the newspaper Le Monde of Paris reported that the British and French treasuries would have to meet an expected

Ehrlichman Continues Testimony

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—John D. Ehrlichman told the Senate Watergate committee today that there was another White House "Plumbers" unit investigation that could not be made public because it would compromise national security.

Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., R-Tenn., noted that a memorandum in evidence before the committee had one paragraph left blank and asked Mr. Ehrlichman if he could fill in the blank.

"I'd probably be violating two or three statutes if I provided this," Mr. Ehrlichman said. He added that it involved a 1971 investigation in no way related to the Watergate affair.

"Is it a co-mingling of Watergate and other matters?" Sen. Baker asked.

"Not inherently," Mr. Ehrlichman said but he said an inquiry into Watergate would lead to an inquiry into this matter which would compromise it.

The known activity of a special White House investigative unit, called the "Plumbers," includes the forced entry of Daniel Ellsberg's newspaper's office, the investigation into leaks concerning the strategic arms limitation talks, and a probe into publication of White House discussions about the Bangladesh civil war.

In refusing to turn subpoenaed tape recordings over to the committee, President Nixon had said conversations about Watergate were aimed with discussions of other topics, and disclosure of one would lead to disclosure of the other.

White House Instruction

Mr. Ehrlichman's lawyer, John J. Wilson, produced a recent letter from White House special counsel J. Fred Buzhardt "directing us to claim executive privilege for a matter identified only as a fourth instance of the activities of the Plumbers."

Mr. Ehrlichman said he would tell the senators about it in closed session if the White House approves.

Sen. Baker said the committee was left in an untenable position and "we've got to press this further in connection with the tapes, the documents, the May 23 statement, a dozen other things I could name. We have to know what was taken into account to validate the claim of national security which is in some quarters suspect."

Mr. Wilson, referring to "collateral" leaks out of the committee, said he would ask White House permission for closed-session testimony if "we could assure the word we give you will not go out of the meeting."

Mr. Ehrlichman had intimated Tuesday that other activities of the Plumbers had not come to light, but this was the first specific instance to come up in the hearings.

Mr. Ehrlichman testified that former Nixon campaign treasurer Hugh W. Sloan Jr. came to him in July last year to discuss his fears of possible White House involvement in the Watergate break-in the month before.

"I don't know what Sloan (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox arriving at U.S. District Court to confer with Judge Sirica.

Says He, Nixon Backed Raids

Laird Says Security Council Ordered Cambodia Secrecy

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Former Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today that the National Security Council ordered a secrecy cloak thrown over American bombing raids in Cambodia in 1969-70.

Talking to newsmen at the White House, where he now serves as a counselor to President Nixon, Mr. Laird said he recommended the missions, and President Nixon approved them, but that the secrecy order came from the council.

B-52s secretly carried out 3,500 raids over Cambodia between March, 1969, and on May 1, 1970, when American troops entered that country.

Mr. Laird said that, after a visit to South Vietnam early in 1969, he recommended bombing of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese sanctuaries in Cambodia because he regarded them as "enemy-occupied territories."

At that time, he related, he already had received preliminary approval to plan for the gradual withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam. After conferring with Gen. Creighton Abrams, then the U.S. military commander in Vietnam, Mr. Laird said he felt bombings would promote the withdrawal program.

"I believe those strikes were helpful... and did protect American personnel," he said.

Command Chain Flaw

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI)—Yesterday Mr. Seaman and Sen. Harold E. Hughes D. Iowa, challenged the military organization that kept the service secretaries and apparently other civilian members of the Defense Department uninformed of the secret U.S. bombing raids in Cambodia.

Sen. Hughes called it "almost unbelievable" that the secretary of the Air Force did not know about the raids and viewed it as a serious "flaw" in the existing chain of command from the President through the secretary of defense to the uniformed military chiefs.

Mr. Seaman, who was secretary of the Air Force from January, 1969, to May, 1973, told the Senate Armed Services Committee that he had not known of the raids until they were publicly admitted by the administration this month.

Mr. Seaman explained that under the existing system military service secretaries—supposedly above the military authorities

The secrecy that surrounded the raids was attributed to diplomatic considerations because, as Mr. Laird put it, had they been publicly acknowledged, the then-leader of Cambodia, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, would have been forced to demand that they be halted.

Last week, for the first time, the Pentagon publicly acknowledged the Cambodia raids.

Congress and the State Department disagree on whether various congressmen were informed of the raids in private in 1970. They agree, however, that official reports on bombing raids were falsified.

Sen. Stuart Symington, D. Mo., has said there is evidence many people high in the chain of command did not know about the raids and promised an investigation of who ordered the raids.

Former Air Force Secretary Robert C. Seamans Jr. told the Senate Armed Services Committee yesterday that he never knew the raids had been carried out.

Mr. Laird said he was surprised that congressmen should have been startled by Mr. Seamans' admission. He said that in 1968, Congress "in its wisdom" voted after lengthy debate to "remove the service secretaries from the command channel."

He said reports on the secret Cambodian sorties went to him and to the Joint Chiefs of Staff but were not distributed through the military channels that normally would have been informed about aerial activity.

Without even retiring from the jammed hearing room to consider a course of action, the committee, which includes three Republicans, voted unanimously to take the issue to court.

Order Sought

Chief Committee counsel Samuel Dash will seek a declaratory judgment from federal court here asking for an order to the President to surrender the tapes and documents.

Thus, the battle between the President and Congress—the executive and legislative branches—was joined.

The President has used as his argument in refusing to comply with Mr. Cox's subpoena the same separation-of-powers argument that he has employed to answer

Senate Panel, Cox Move To Take Issue to Court

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI)—A historic constitutional struggle was joined today after President Nixon refused to comply with subpoenas for Watergate-related White House documents and tape recordings.

Both the Senate Watergate investigating committee and the special Watergate prosecutor, Archibald Cox, promptly moved to take the President into federal court to force disclosure of the tapes and papers. The case seems certain to reach the U.S. Supreme Court. A White House spokesman said the President "is very confident of his constitutional position... [and] fully expects his position to be upheld in the courts."

Mr. Nixon, he told reporters, "would abide by a definitive decision of the highest court."

The President today wrote to the Senate Watergate committee chairman, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D. N.C., that he would not furnish tapes of five meetings he had with former White House Counsel John W. Dean 3d. Mr. Dean testified to the committee that in meetings on Sept. 15, 1972, and in March, 1973, Mr. Nixon indicated that he knew about the Watergate cover-up.

File Requests

The President, however, wrote to Sen. Ervin that if the committee made "specific requests" for particular documents, he would give careful consideration to making them available if they "can appropriately be produced."

That offer brought a snort of indignation from Sen. Ervin, who had read the President's letter publicly before the morning hearing session of his committee began.

"We are not clairvoyant," he said. "Since we've never seen the documents and since even those White House aides who are willing to identify the documents are not allowed to copy them, or any parts of them, the President puts on the committee a manifest impossibility of receiving the documents."

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He ended his letter: "I have concluded that it would be inconsistent with the public interest and with the constitutional position of the presidency to make available recordings of meetings and telephone conversations in which I was a participant and I must respectfully decline to do so."

However, the President turned over to the federal grand jury several memorandums sought by Mr. Cox under his subpoena.

Mr. Cox, acting at the grand



Judge John J. Sirica

the Senate committee, but this issue involving the executive and the judiciary branches of government.

He wrote U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica, in responding to the Cox subpoena:

"I follow the example of the long line of my predecessors as President of the United States who have consistently adhered to the position that the President is not subject to compulsory process from the courts."

"The independence of the three branches of our government is at the very heart of our constitutional system. It would be wholly inadmissible for the President to seek to compel some particular action by the courts. It is equally inadmissible for the courts to seek to compel some particular action from the President."

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U.K., Australian Dependents Evacuated From Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, July 26 (UPI)—British and Australian Embassies evacuated dependents today while B-52 bombers and other planes raided an area five miles south of the capital.

Military officials said they believe the U.S. bombing target is the point from which rebel forces launched an artillery attack on Phnom Penh yesterday.

Among those evacuated were the wives of Ambassadors Marshall Lewis Johnston of Australia and Powell Jones of Britain, the embassies said.

The Cambodian military command, revising its report on the number of victims of the shelling yesterday, said more than 20 had been killed. The number of wounded ranged from 30 to 100 in conflicting reports issued by hospitals and the command.

Light Artillery Barrages

Two barrages of light artillery fire hit Phnom Penh yesterday in the first such attack on the capital since insurgents launched their offensive early this year.

In South Vietnam, South Vietnamese and Communist forces fought overnight the bloodiest single battle since the second cease-fire agreement became effective six weeks ago. A total of 48 soldiers were killed on both sides, the Saigon military command said today.

A command spokesman said the heavy fighting began yesterday 30 miles northeast of Saigon when Communist troops attacked a South Vietnamese infantry position near Phu Giao district town.

He said 46 Communist and two South Vietnamese troops died in the eight-hour battle.

Meanwhile, Canada today virtually ended its role as a member of the cease-fire commission with the recall to Saigon of 245 troops officers from observation posts across the country. They will leave for home on Tuesday.

Insurgent Congress

PARIS, July 26 (AP)—The first National Congress of exiled Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk's National United Front of Kampuchea was held in "the liberated zone" of Cambodia on July 19-21, its Paris office announced last night.

Mr. Thanom, speaking at his weekly news conference, said that the request was made recently to U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Edward Masters in the absence of Ambassador Leonard Unger, who was on leave at the time. He said that the United States has not yet responded.

"We are afraid that the situation will be intensified after the bombing halt," he said.

Thais Urge U.S. To Increase Aid

BANGKOK, July 26 (UPI)—Premier Thanom Kittakachorn said yesterday that his government has asked the United States to increase its military aid to Thailand after the Aug. 15 bombing halt in Cambodia.

Airlines Group Recommends 5% Raise in Fares

LONDON, July 26 (UPI)—Officials of the International Air Transport Association have decided to recommend a 5 percent increase in transatlantic fares next year, an IATA spokesman said today.

The increase, however, would be designed to compensate for higher costs and currency devaluations and the basic fare structure would remain unchanged, the spokesman said.

The recommendations will be submitted to a full IATA conference at Nice on Sept. 6, the spokesman said.

'Could Destroy Presidency'**Top White House Aides Back Refusal to Release Tapes**

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—When it was disclosed last week that tape recordings exist of President Nixon's key White House conversations, some of his top advisers immediately favored releasing them as a way of proving his innocence in the Watergate scandal, a Wall Street Journal editorial page article says.

Baker Lists Donations to '72 Campaign

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 26 (AP)—Sen. Howard W. Baker Jr., R-Tenn., has released a list of previously undisclosed contributors to his re-election campaign, showing that he collected \$264,000 and spent about \$80,000 before a new federal law requiring full disclosure took effect April 7, 1972.

The largest contributor to the campaign of Sen. Baker, who is vice-chairman of the Senate Watergate committee, was David K. Wilson, a Nashville investor who recently became finance chief of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Wilson donated \$10,000 to Sen. Baker. Other members of his family gave \$2,000.

Other contributions came from oil, shipping, insurance, textile and medical interests. Some of these donors are long-time Baker friends and Tennessee Republican contributors.

Sen. Baker is the only member of the seven-man Watergate committee who was up for re-election when the law became effective. The committee now is investigating the break-in and attempted burglary of Democratic headquarters and fund-raising efforts of the Committee to Re-Elect the President.

Sen. Baker made his pre-April 7 records public after it was reported that he had \$183,000 in cash on hand raised from undisclosed sources when the new law took effect.

Sen. Baker has said he sees no potential conflict in his role as an investigator of President Nixon's re-election committee because he fully complied with the law, was not required to disclose names of contributors before April 7, and did not encourage contributors to give secretly before the deadline.

Dorothy Oldham, a Nashville businesswoman who was Mr. Baker's chief fund raiser, said he made no special effort to encourage contributors to beat the deadline although he might have mentioned the new law in a few isolated cases.

"I'd tell them anything to raise money," Mr. Oldham said in an interview in Sen. Baker's office here.

Mr. Oldham said he "knows damn well" some people contributed before April 7 because they didn't want their contributions made public and were aware of provisions of the new law.

He also said Sen. Baker had expressly instructed him to refuse contributions from three or four groups that have business pending before the committee, the senator says. But he declined to name the groups or say whether he refused any donations.

Mr. Oldham said Sen. Baker's fund-raising efforts began in July, 1971. Records show \$60,000 was collected in the week before the new law took effect with \$46,121 coming in April 6. In addition, \$50,000 raised through a Washington, D.C., committee was delivered by hand to Nashville the day before the law took effect, Mr. Oldham said.

2 Pilots on Team Die in U.S. Crash

MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP, N.J., July 26 (AP)—Two jets belonging to the Navy's Blue Angels flying team crashed today. A spokesman for the Lakehurst Naval Air Station said two fliers were killed.

One other flier was injured and a fourth was reported missing in the crash in this southern New Jersey community about two miles west of the air station.

The Blue Angels are a team of expert pilots that gives exhibitions throughout the country.

Peron Pays Homage To Second Wife, Eva

Buenos Aires, July 26 (UPI)—Former President Juan D. Peron paid homage today to his second wife, Eva, on the anniversary of her death 21 years ago.

Gen. Peron, 77, accompanied by his third wife, Isabel, 40, attended a mass at the cathedral here and a short ceremony at the city hall. It was only his second public appearance in more than a month. Gen. Peron has been in ill health which has kept him virtually confined to his villa since his return June 20 after 16 years in exile.

Nixon Names Envoy

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI)—President Nixon yesterday nominated Thomas R. Byrne, a career diplomat, to be ambassador to Norway. Mr. Byrne, if confirmed by the Senate, would succeed Philip R. Grove, who has taken a new post as ambassador to Denmark.



Gaiety Press International

POLITICAL MEETING—President Nixon greeting his opponent in the 1972 presidential campaign, Sen. George McGovern, D. S.D., during a formal dinner given by the Shah of Iran in honor of the President on Wednesday night in Washington, D.C. It is thought to be the first time the two men had met socially since the November elections.

Iran, U.S. Oil Firm Sharing Seen as Pattern in Industry

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, July 26 (WP)—The agreement signed by Ashland Oil, Inc., to start a joint venture with the National Iranian Oil Co. could become the first of many such contracts designed to assure a continuous supply of petroleum at a time of projected shortages, industry sources said today.

The arrangement, which provides the Iranians with a 50 percent interest in Ashland's New York refinery, petrochemical and service station operations, was disclosed last night by Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, Ashland apparently was taken by surprise by the announcement because the company's board of directors had not yet approved the agreement when, a company statement said, "a memorandum of understanding."

The arrangement also provides for a crude oil supply to Ashland, with initial purchases of 60,000 barrels a day increasing to 100,000 barrels a day by 1975. The Shah had said supplies would run between 100,000 and 200,000 barrels a day.

At the State Department, spokesman Charles W. Bray 3d commended the agreement. "This kind of arrangement in our view will help reinforce the interest in the producing countries in maintaining a certain stability of petroleum supplies," he said. In addition, such arrangements, he said, provide "profitable outlets for the increasing revenues which are accruing to the governments of the oil-producing countries."

The growing monetary reserves of countries like Iran, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have become a major source of concern to international financiers who fear the liquid funds can be used to disrupt seriously the world's money markets. Except for Iran, few of the oil-rich countries can absorb the enormous sums of money flowing in.

The Shah told reporters yesterday that he had proposed such arrangements before but they had been turned down by the United States. What the Shah had actually sought, however, informed

Laird Reveals Authority on Secret Raids**Concealment Laid To Security Panel**

(Continued from Page 1)
—are not in the chain of command on operations. But his old bossman told him that in the past that the service secretaries should be more involved in operational matters. It just doesn't make sense to have the title but not know what the Air Force is doing."

In his testimony, Mr. Seamans implied that he knew of the secret bombing campaign he might have challenged it. "It's still essential to have a chain of command," he said, "but I believe I could have been helpful to the Air Force and the country."

The Air Force chief of staff, Gen. John Ryan, also told the committee yesterday that although he was deputy chief of staff when the secret White House-ordered bombing began, he, too, was not among those "few personnel who had an absolute need to know" about the secret air war.

Special Security

Gen. Ryan said he learned of a "special security system," which involved a set of cover-up targets inside South Vietnam, when he became chief of staff in 1969, but he did not personally review the cover-up statistics sent to Congress beginning in March, 1971, and no one else on the Air Force staff knew about the real targets, he said.

Meanwhile, the State Department yesterday sought to absolve Secretary of State William P. Rogers of any responsibility for withholding information about the B-52 raids from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in April, 1970. Mr. Rogers did not tell the committee of the magnitude or duration of the bombing.

Mr. Rogers mentioned to the committee in two executive sessions, on April 2 and April 27, 1970, that the United States had bombed in Cambodia, spokesman Charles W. Bray 3d said yesterday.

"There was every opportunity, which the senators present let go by," said Mr. Bray, "to discuss the nature and extent of the bombing."

Committee sources replied that Mr. Rogers essentially had made only "passing references" to bombing in Cambodia, which the senators presumed was what they already had heard about—intermittent, occasional runs across the Cambodia border.

U.S. Bill Would Jail Election Meddlers

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—The U.S. Senate passed a bill today to impose penalties of up to five years in prison for offering to buy the services of a government agency to influence a foreign election. The bill now goes to the House of Representatives.

The bill is an outgrowth of a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee probe into the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation's involvement with the Central Intelligence Agency in efforts to block the election of Salvador Allende as president of Chile in 1970.

Ulbricht Unchanged

BERLIN, July 26 (UPI)—Walter Ulbricht, 80, East German chief of state, remained in serious condition here today. A medical bulletin issued by five attending doctors said that there had been no change in Mr. Ulbricht's condition. He suffered a stroke on July 19.

Dog Survives Plane Crash That Killed 36

ST. LOUIS, July 26 (AP)—Investigators probing the wreckage of an Ozark Air Lines plane yesterday discovered one more survivor of the crash—a badly shaken female beagle.

The dog was discovered in a shipping kennel in the forward luggage compartment among broken and ripped suitcases and pieces of the shattered plane.

The crash on Monday killed 36 persons and injured eight others. The dog escaped with an injury to its right eye. The animal was being cared for by the Humane Society.

Playboy Fraud By Phoney POW Leads to Arrest

URBANA, Ill., July 26 (AP)—A 27-year-old man was arrested this week and charged with posing as a former prisoner of war to get a date, a dinner and a room from Playboy Clubs International.

Thomas E. Pardick, of Urbana, was arrested by FBI agents after being named in a complaint filed with the U.S. magistrate in Chicago. He was charged with posing as a fictitious Lt. Thomas Johnson, supposedly a naval officer and former POW.

Playboy officials learned that there was no POW named Thomas Johnson only after a man using that name had asked for and received a date with a former Playboy magazine playmate of the year, a dinner and a room at the Chicago Playboy Club.

Playmate Jo Collins said that she thought the whole affair was "kind of strange." "I mean, here was this prisoner of war who was supposed to be my date and he was 6 foot 5 and 265 pounds. He didn't look like he'd been in a prison camp."

Mr. Pardick could receive up to three years in prison or \$1,000 fine, if convicted.

Fast-Breeder Reactor To Be Built in U.S.

CHICAGO, July 26 (AP)—Representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission and the American power industry signed agreements yesterday for construction of the nation's first full-scale, liquid-metal, fast-breeder reactor, regarded as a possible answer to the energy problem.

This facility, to cost \$700 million, will be built beside the Clinch River at Oak Ridge, Tenn. A fast-breeder reactor produces more nuclear fuel than it consumes while generating electricity.

U.S. Congress Piously Balks At Refusing Big Pay Increase

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, July 26 (WP)—In a marvelous display of legislative sleight-of-hand, the Senate yesterday killed a move to block an automatic congressional pay raise that could be as high as \$20,000.

But it took nearly four hours of hotter-than-thou debate, nine roll-call votes that repeatedly interrupted the Watergate hearings and House-Senate conferences on two key bills, and a host of high-flown rhetoric to do it.

Sen. James H. Allen, D. Ala., sponsor of the no-raise amendment, started out the day with what looked like a solid majority of well over half the Senate.

Four hours later, he left the floor a loser. His campaign reform bill amendment, barring any automatic raises for members of Congress, federal judges and cabinet officers, had been whipsawed and watered down to a non-binding "sense of the Congress" declaration that such raises should not exceed the 5.5 percent wage guidelines generally available to workers under wage controls.

Along the way, Sen. Allen heard his proposal denounced as "damned nonsense" by freshman Sen. Joe Biden, D. Del., who said Congress deserves a raise and should have the guts to reject plans "we won't take it" declarations designed to curry public favor.

Sen. Allen's initial amendment was designed to block an automatic raise procedure now existing under federal law. It provided for appointment of a commission to study salaries and recommend increases. "These are to go

Annenberg Opens U.K. Center for Churchill Papers

From Wire Dispatches
CAMBRIDGE, England, July 26—U.S. Ambassador Walter H. Annenberg opened an archives center today at Churchill College, part of Cambridge University. It houses the papers of Winston S. Churchill, Britain's wartime leader, and those of 200 other major figures.

The center was paid for by anonymous American sponsors. It includes an exhibition hall and library.

Prince Philip, husband of Queen Elizabeth II, and Churchill's widow, Lady Spencer-Churchill, were at the opening ceremony.

The archives center was built in memory of 12 American ambassadors to the Court of St. James. Mr. Annenberg and other surviving ambassadors were among the contributors, who also included seven eminent Americans—"the magnificent seven," Prince Philip called them.

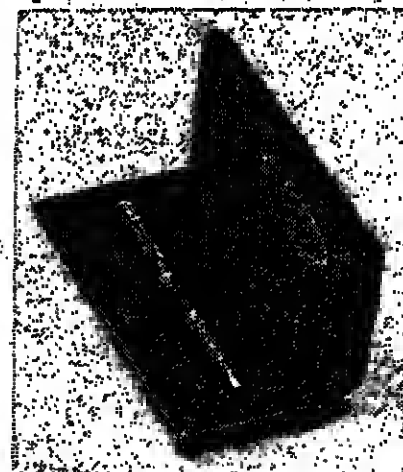
To-day exceptional SALE
dresses, coats, tunics, high class sweaters, and exclusive creations
SWEATERS BAZAAR
83 rue du Faubourg St-Honore (angle Avenue Matignon)
Paris 8

FREDDY
PERFUMES
GLOVES — BAGS — GIFTS
10 RUE AUVER, PARIS
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
Phone RIC 79-18

Bought at Amsterdam Airport

Roamer Vanguard Automatic 315

US \$34.00*



Parker Fountain Pen 75

US \$23.00*

You'd think the cheapest place to buy this Parker Pen 75 would be in the U.S. And you'd probably also expect the cheapest Roamer Vanguard Automatic 315 watch, like the one shown, to be found in Switzerland. Not true.

These two items are cheaper at Amsterdam Airport. In fact all our tax- and duty-free items are cheaper than at any other airport. Anywhere in the world.

Now that's some claim. And we're prepared to back it up. With a refund. If you can buy the same item cheaper at any other airport tax-free shop, and prove it, we'll take it back and refund the purchase price.

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Russians Send Second Craft To Mars, 4 Days Behind First 3 Astronauts End Training For Skylab-2

MOSCOW, July 26 (UPI).—Two unmanned Soviet spacecraft streaked toward Mars today in an apparent attempt to land electronic instruments on the Martian surface.

The Tass news agency said that Mars-5 blasted off last night and began chasing Mars-4, launched Saturday, on the six-month journey through space.

Specific details of the mission were not disclosed, but Tass hinted that the first Soviet Mars shots since 1971 would try to soft-land television cameras and research instruments.

Western space sources said Soviet scientists have indicated that such equipment might be landed near the south polar cap, where the thin, mostly carbon-dioxide atmosphere may contain moisture and living organisms.

"Simultaneous scientific research by the two stations will make it possible to obtain fuller data about the planet and the dynamics of physical processes which occur in space," Tass announced.

Earlier, Tass said that Mars-4 would "continue scientific exploration of Mars, and space near it, that was started by Mars-2 and Mars-3 in 1971."

Mars-3 Soft-Landed

Mars-3 successfully soft-landed an instrument package that transmitted video and other signals for 20 seconds before inexplicably going dead. Western space sources believe that instruments, parachuted several days earlier from Mars-3, crashed on the surface.

Tass said that Mars-4 was 368,000 miles ahead of Mars-5. Both probes are scheduled to go into orbit around Mars in mid-February.

Mars-5 is similar in design and purpose to Mars-4, Tass said. "By means of the scientific equipment aboard the station, Mars and its environs are to be explored and the characteristics of the interplanetary medium along the flight path are to be measured."

Tass gave no design details for Mars-4 and Mars-5. Without their booster rockets, Mars-2 and Mars-3 each weighed about five tons.

3 Astronauts End Training For Skylab-2

Launching Saturday For 59-Day Flight

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., June 26 (AP).—As the Skylab-2 astronauts prepared to fly here for Saturday's launching on a 59-day space flight, researchers today reported solar studies conducted by the Skylab-1 crew are producing "exciting new discoveries."

The astronauts, Capt. Alan L. Bean, Dr. Owen K. Garriott and Maj. Jack R. Lousma, planned a midday flight in T-38 jets from the Johnson Space Center near Houston, where they completed training yesterday for man's longest space trip.

At Cape Kennedy, scientists reported at a press conference on their preliminary study of more than 30,000 photographs and other data returned to earth last month from the Skylab.

The information was gathered by an array of eight telescopes which extend from the side of the orbiting laboratory. The Skylab-2 astronauts plan to gather nearly twice that many photographs during their record mission.

"The solar instruments worked extremely well, even exceeding our expectations," reported Dr. William C. Kestel of the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center at Huntsville, Ala.

"This data is a big step forward in our study of the sun," he said. "There are many, many secrets hidden in the data, which must be extracted and analyzed. It will be analyzed over the coming months and years."

Dr. Robert M. MacQueen of the High Altitude Observatory at Boulder, Colo., said examination of photos shows that the solar corona, the outer layer of the sun's atmosphere, is very dynamic.

"It changes much more than we expected. We see large-scale changes in the corona on a day-by-day basis, even on an orbit-by-orbit basis."

Dr. Giuseppe Vaiana of the Naval Research Laboratory said that the information is the best ever obtained on the sun, and added: "From what I've seen, it promises to be the source of many exciting new discoveries."

The scientists hope to learn how the sun affects weather and communications on earth. They also hope to discover the secret of the sun's enormous energy for possible use in solving energy problems on earth.

Commons Recedes
LONDON, July 26 (AP).—The House of Commons adjourned yesterday for the summer recess. Lawmakers will return to Westminster Oct. 16.



"MEN, REFORMS AND NEGOTIATIONS"—38 women prisoners, many of them stripped to their underwear because of the heat, occupied the roof of Rome's Rebibbia Prison yesterday, demanding reforms and a meeting with the justice minister. They waved makeshift banners calling for an interview with the minister, Mario Zagari, for an interview with the minister, Mario Zagari, to discuss reforms in prison laws and the penal code. The women, who climbed onto the roof late Tuesday night after starting a hunger strike at the weekend, reportedly abused guards to onlookers: "Mama, Ragazza and Zagari." One of the main grievances is the long periods prisoners have to wait in jail before being tried. The women agreed to come down after a talk with Italy's inspector general of prisons.

House Acts to Curb Powers Of Nixon to Impound Funds

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP).—The House yesterday passed a bill to enable Congress to override President Nixon when he refuses to spend funds it appropriates. Republicans warned that Mr. Nixon is certain to veto the bill.

The vote was 254 to 164, less than the two-thirds majority that would be required to override a veto.

The bill now goes to conference with the Senate, which has passed its own version of the same general effect.

The House bill provides that the President must notify Congress within 10 days when he impounds funds, giving his reasons. Then Congress would have 60 days in which to disapprove the impoundment. If either House or Senate so voted, the impoundment would be voided.

The measure also sets a spending ceiling of \$267.1 billion for the present fiscal year, which began July 1.

The bill authorizes the President to impound funds to enforce the ceiling if Congress

exceeds it. But it requires that the fund holdbacks must be roughly proportionate among programs, thus preventing the President from killing any program by withholding all its funds. Democrats have charged that Mr. Nixon sought to abuse his powers by doing this.

In one of the final speeches of the debate, Rep. Jim Wright, D., Texas, urged Republicans as well as Democrats to vote for the measure to halt what he called "the most massive invasion in our history by the executive on legislative authority."

Other presidents, he said, have impounded funds in limited amounts, for limited times and objectives. But, he continued, "never before has the technique been used as a unilateral tool to redirect the course of our domestic programs."

Republicans, while failing to defeat the bill, succeeded in amending it to make it effective only during the present fiscal year. This was an effort to force prompt action on another pending measure, to set up a system by which Congress itself would obtain better control of the budget.

Democrats pledged there would be no undue delay in handling this legislation.

Cotton Leaves Hospital

HANOVER, N.H., July 26 (AP).—Sen. Norris Cotton, 73, was released from the hospital yesterday, five days after he was admitted for fatigue and anemia. A hospital spokesman said the New Hampshire Republican is in good health and would return to Washington Monday.

Atlantis Search To Shift From Spain to Ireland

CADIZ, Spain, July 26 (UPI).—Maxine Asher, the leader of a U.S. expedition that claimed to have discovered the legendary lost continent of Atlantis off the coast here, has gone to Ireland to look for another diving site, a spokesman said today.

"Since Spanish authorities won't let us dive here, Mrs. Asher has gone to Ireland to prepare for our arrival," a co-director, Dr. Rhoda Freeman, said. "It was a large continent and many Atlantis experts think part of it was off the west coast of Ireland."

The expedition, sponsored by Peperidge University of Los Angeles, early last week claimed to have discovered underwater roads, columns and artifacts. Spanish archaeologists have disputed the claims and authorities halted the diving, claiming the group did not have the correct permits.

Girl Sues FBI for Investigating Her Class Letter to Leftists

NEWARK, July 26 (UPI).—A damage suit has been filed in U.S. District Court here charging the FBI with intercepting a letter written by a 15-year-old girl, as part of a school project, and with subsequently investigating her character and activities.

Besides seeking \$65,000 in damages, the suit—filed by the Rutgers Constitutional Litigation Clinic and the American Civil Liberties Union of New Jersey—requests a court order forbidding the FBI from investigating or interfering with mail sent by citizens to lawful political organizations.

The plaintiffs in the suit are Lori Paton, of Chester, a pupil at West Morris-Mendham High School; her father, Arthur Paton, and William Gabrielson, chairman of the school's social studies department.

According to Frank Askin, a cooperating attorney of the ACLU, the girl wrote a letter in February requesting information about the Socialist Labor party as part of a social studies project entitled, "From Left to Right," which sought to explore various political ideologies.

Used Wrong Address
"By mistake, she addressed the letter to the Young Socialist Alliance on Charles Street in New York," he said. And the organization sent her its newspaper and other material. The Young Socialist Alliance is affiliated with the Socialist Workers party.

On March 28, according to the complaint, an FBI agent visited her school, and began inquiring about the girl's character and interests. Mr. Matthews reportedly became concerned that a harmful FBI investigation, and he informed the American Civil Liberties Union of the visit.

Lori Paton said that Mr. Matthews immediately had summoned her and the social studies teacher in the hope that they would arrive before the agent left the school.

"The agent apparently thought I had graduated," she said. "When he heard I was still a student and the letter was part of a class exercise, he quickly dropped his questioning and left."

Lori said that her initial reaction to the investigation was one of disbelief. "I couldn't understand what was happening," she said. "When I became aware of it, the thing that disturbed me most was that they were doing it behind my back."

"Although we want to be assured my name isn't on any list, the main reason for the suit is the principle involved and the fact that this type of thing could really interfere with the educational process."

The girl said that her decision to follow through with the litigation had been greeted by a quick reaction from her friends and classmates.

"Most of my friends said I was doing the right thing, and then who thought it should be dropped said they could understand it, reasoning," she said. "The truth is, I can't understand them."

EEC Planning \$3 Billion for Poor Regions

BRUSSELS, July 26 (AP).—George Thomson, who is in charge of regional affairs on the Common Market Executive Commission, announced today a proposal for \$3.1 billion to be over the difference between the poor and rich areas of nine member countries. The money would be for the year 1974-5.

Britain, Ireland and Italy would be the main beneficiaries. Britain especially has been counting on such a fund to back some of the money it put into the European Economic Community to help farmers.

The proposal now goes to nine governments for their discussion and approval.

In 1974, the spending was amount to \$650 million. It rose to \$880 million in 1975 and in 1976 to \$1.3 billion. In addition, \$65 million would be spent in each of the three years of the present agricultural fund.

The aid would be given as direct loans to industry, a thing in poorer areas and regions of interest to be loans. Private industry would be able to obtain loans up to 15 percent of a project's cost, and much as 30 percent would be lent for public projects such as roads and bridges.

Priority would be given to where farming has declined where industry has become dated and where the structure of the whole economy keeps numbers of people unemployed.

Developing Nations Talk
BRUSSELS, July 26 (UPI).—The EEC and 45 developing nations from Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific today set Oct. 1 as the date when they will begin negotiations to define their trade and cooperation relationship with the EEC.

But in keynote speeches developing countries said they did not want political strings attached to the new relationship with the EEC.

At the same time, more than 100 of the developing countries rejected the notion that they should grant preferential trading concessions to the EEC.

The views were aired during two-day ministerial conference called to set the stage for forthcoming negotiations.

Equal Pay for Women
BRUSSELS, July 26 (UPI).—The EEC said today it will proceed against the Netherlands and Luxembourg because those nations do not guarantee equal rights for women.

A report on the status of equal pay for women—a principle enshrined in EEC law—showed women actually lag far behind men. In the textile, food, clothing industries, it said, 50 percent in the Common Market had set from 13 percent less than men (in Italy) to 27 percent (in the Netherlands).

The legal action will charge the Netherlands has no equal legislation and Luxembourg an "incomplete" law. Other nations have such laws, but statistics on pay showed they were not being followed.

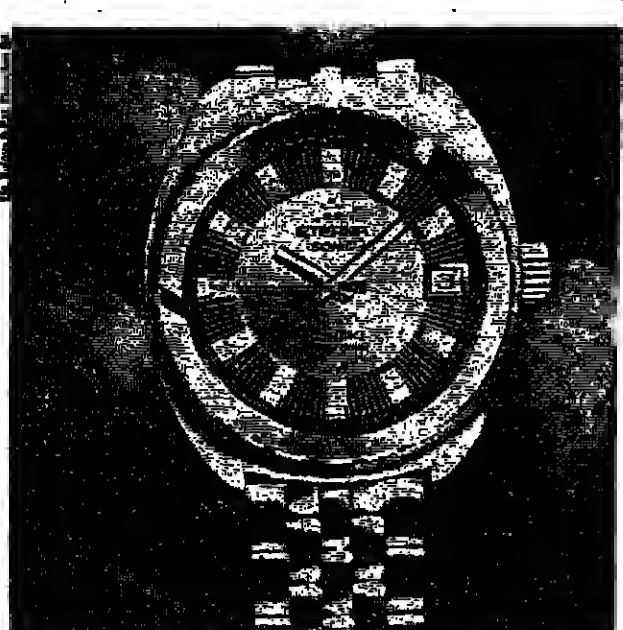
Ulster Terrorist Carve Initials on Catholic's Body
BELFAST, July 26 (UPI).—The extremist Protestant group called the Ulster Freedom Fight carved the initials "UFF" on the back of a Catholic man's body before he escaped from a police station today.

A police spokesman said the man was the first taken prisoner by the UFF—has claimed responsibility for murders in recent weeks—to escape and describe his kidnapping.

Guerrilla snipers, meanwhile, fired on and missed an unarmored patrol of British troops in a doorderry's Roman Catholic side today. One of two soldiers in the back yesterday was ported still in a critical condition.

"Now we have only armed in patrolling the Bogside," an spokesman said.

In Belfast, three teen-agers including a 15-year-old school were arrested and charged the killing of two troops in a body-trapped elevator in an apartment block in the Cull Lower Falls Road last week. Three pleaded not guilty.



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Getty's 2d Ransom Refusal Is Blow to Grandson's Mother

ROME, July 26 (AP).—The mother of J. Paul Getty 3d had a nervous breakdown, her lawyer said today, after the boy's billionaire grandfather refused again yesterday to pay a penny to ransom the youth.

Mrs. Getty was taken to a hospital yesterday and then driven to Palo Laziale, a sea resort near Rome, for "rest and quiet," he said.

The lawyer, Giovanni Iacovoni, spoke at a news conference to announce an "important development in the case" of the boy's disappearance 17 days ago.

Mrs. Getty, the former actress Gail Harris, believes that her son, 18, was kidnapped. Police have said that they are not convinced there was an abduction and are investigating "all elements" in his disappearance.

Oil Magnate Grandfather
The boy's grandfather, who lives near London, "is an oil magnate and one of the richest men in the world. But he said two weeks ago that, although he loved his grandson, he would not pay any ransom because it would only encourage kidnappers."

Mr. Iacovoni said that Mrs. Getty constantly has been begging the grandfather to change his mind and contribute to the ransom. The lawyer refused to say how much ransom has been asked by the kidnappers, but he denied press reports that it was half a million dollars.

After the grandfather refused to pay again last night, the lawyer said that Mrs. Getty broke down and had to be taken to the hospital.

He said that Mrs. Getty and her former husband, J. Paul Getty Jr., would attempt to meet the ransom demand from their resources, "which are not unlimited."

In Guildford, England, Mr.



Gail Getty

Getty stressed today that he would not pay ransom for his grandson.

"I have 14 other grandchildren and if I pay one penny now, then I'll have 14 kidnapped grandchildren," he said.

Mr. Getty also said that his daughter-in-law had not been in touch with him.

"I haven't heard from the woman at all. She hasn't contacted me," he said. "If she does, I'll listen to her—but I am not paying out ransom money."

Israel Reverses Decision to Buy Russian Cement

JERUSALEM, July 26 (AP).—Israel has reversed its decision to permit the purchase of 100,000 tons of cement from the Soviet Union. The sale would have been the first major trade deal between the two countries since diplomatic relations were severed six years ago.

A government spokesman declined to give a reason for the reversal, but Israeli newspapers said the decision was political.

A private company had applied for an import license to alleviate a critical shortage of cement in the construction sector. Israeli officials said last week the Foreign Ministry had no objections to the purchase.

The Soviet Union, however, denied it had agreed to any such deal with Israel.

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And Now—The Courts

Because the President and Congress have not been able (or willing) to accommodate their differences over the Watergate investigation, it seems clear that the courts will become increasingly involved. And since the judiciary constitutes a third branch of government, whose relationship to the executive and legislative arms has never been precisely defined in confrontations of this magnitude, it must be anticipated that there will be much rhetoric, much debate and much confusion.

It is quite generally assumed by the general public and a goodly number of lawyers that the judges, like the lord chancellor in "Iolanthe," embody the law. But in fact, like every other facet of the tripartite government under the Constitution, the law, those who embody it, and the effect of both upon events has varied under the influence of a large number of factors. One has only to recall the difference between the "nine old men" who reluctantly and under great pressure accepted Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal and the vigorous Warren court that led the governments of state and nation into new areas of legal, social and political reform. Or, for that matter, set Andrew Jackson's refusal to implement the courts' injunctions to safeguard the Indians against Eisenhower's dispatch of troops into Little Rock to sustain judicial decisions on integrated schooling.

The courts have been reluctant to interfere in matters that they believe involve essentially political decisions by the President and Congress. This has been true in nearly all suits brought against the continuance of the Vietnamese war. But on the same day

that one federal judge in Washington dismissed a suit against the bombing of Cambodia as involving "political questions which are clearly beyond the proper limitation of judicial power," another federal judge in Brooklyn held that military operations in Cambodia are "unauthorized and unlawful."

It is unfortunate that such a conflict of opinion, within the courts, should be manifested on the eve of a probable massive test of power among all three branches. This is particularly true because the Brooklyn judge apparently ignored the authority to continue the bombing until August 15, so clearly implied in congressional legislation imposing that cut-off date. When one considers the argument before the Watergate committee over the "reservoir of power" possessed by the President, it is evident that there are enough ticklish problems confronting President, Congress and the courts without adding one that is, for all practical purposes, irrelevant.

There are many in the United States who would like to see all of the gray areas in the Constitution brought under the white light of judicial interpretation. It is doubtful whether this is practicable or even advisable, since the gray areas, although susceptible to abuse, also provide enough elasticity to meet sudden emergencies. And one of the gravest charges that can be brought against President Nixon is that he has made the gray areas so unpopular, made his "reservoir of power" so unpalatable, that both may be so straitly limited as to deprive his successors and his country of their useful attributes. Hard cases can make bad law, and Watergate is a hard case indeed.

Colonels' Choice

Spokesmen for the ruling junta in Greece have warned that a "no" vote in Sunday's referendum would lead to direct military dictatorship.

This is hardly news for Greeks who have already endured six years of military rule under the colonels and who are no doubt painfully aware that a "yes" vote for their proposed "presidential parliamentary republic" would only mean more of the same. The junta's proposal would establish strongman Col. George Papadopoulos, unopposed, as president for eight years with almost unlimited powers in foreign affairs, national

security and public order. It would create a parliament of sorts, but it sets no firm date for parliamentary elections and membership would be subject to advanced screening by the regime.

The choice for Greek voters Sunday is really no choice. Nevertheless, a substantial "no" vote, which the regime's opponents have been promoting against staggering odds, would jolt the junta and help to restore faith in Greece and abroad in the tenacity of the Greek democratic spirit.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Erratic Col. Qadhafi

United we fall seems to be the policy of the Libyan cabinet and Revolutionary Council in resigning unless the erratic Col. Qadhafi, as so often in the past, rescinds his resignation.

This time, however, something more than domestic tantrums is involved. Col. Qadhafi has so grossly overreached himself that previous doubts about his mental balance, let alone his political judgment, are strengthened.

It was obvious that President Sadat could not for one moment contemplate being bullied into instant union by Col. Qadhafi's unwelcome rent-a-crowd cavalcade, which is now ignominiously streaming home. Mr. Sadat's caution about the whole project—understandable in view of the ignominious collapse of previous efforts of this kind—could only be increased by Col. Qadhafi's demonstration of how awkward a bedfellow he would be.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Hijack of the Boeing 747

When you risk pushing innocent people to madness or death to obtain by blackmail results which you don't even dare reveal, then violence becomes madness and resembles the sadism of wild killers... Reducing terrorism to a minimum... is only possible if measures are taken which ignore frontiers and take in all countries.

The menace suspended over the head of the unfortunate people aboard the Boeing, among whom were some 70-year-old couples out to see the world, can only make Israel even more determined in its struggle for life.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

Repression in Northern Ireland

Together with peace and freedom-loving people all over the world, the Vietnamese people demand that the British authorities stop at once their repression in Northern Ireland, release all the patriots of this country they are detaining, and respect the fundamental national rights of the people of Northern Ireland...

The July 22 police operation threw more

light on this British government plan of drowning in blood this struggle for independence and freedom of the Northern Ireland people. The rulers in London have been clamoring that these bloody acts were only religious conflicts between Catholics and Protestants.

The bloody repression is aimed at stamping out the struggle of the great majority of the Northern Ireland people for independence, freedom and democracy against the British imperialists who have practically turned Northern Ireland into a neo-colony of Britain.

—From Nhan Dan (Hanoi).

France's Nuclear Tests

There is more of hypocrisy, Communist duplicity, irrational sentiment and ANZ (Australia New Zealand)-Labor showmanship than there is of obstinate French chauvinism in the whole affair of the Pacific tests. One solid fact is that because Russia has achieved nuclear equality and the capability to obliterate America, the credibility of America's guarantee to Europe is gravely reduced. The Nixon-Brezhnev agreement, however logical from America's point of view, cannot but increase Europe's sense of exposure.

—From The Daily Telegraph (London).

France, like China, believes that developing an independent nuclear capacity is a form of protection against domination by a superpower condominium. But there is an important difference between China's test at Lop Nor and the Mururoa tests. The French tests are not being held in France; they pose no immediate danger to the French. But they may contaminate air and water in the Pacific, threatening health. So France subscribes to the theory of international affairs that says hazards do not matter provided they are created abroad...

The continuing nuclear tests by China and France show that they still believe their own national interests more important than either idealism or world opinion.

—From the Singapore Straits Times.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

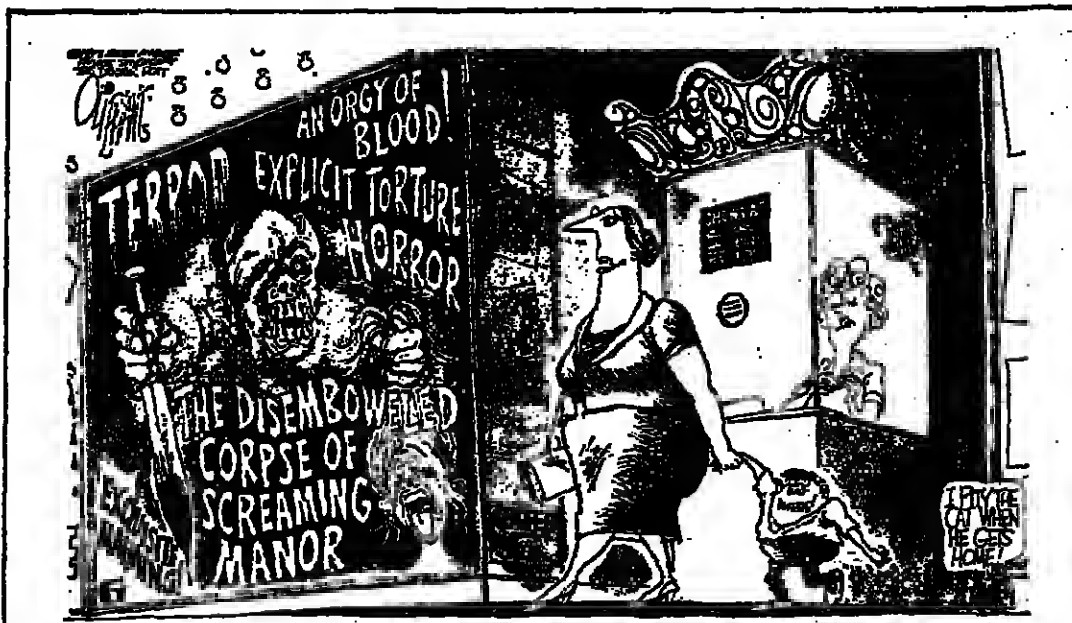
July 27, 1898

PARIS—At last the inevitable has happened. Spain yesterday took the first steps for obtaining peace. This long expected and most commendable proceeding was carried out through the instrumentality of the French Ambassador in Washington, M. Jules Cambon, who attended by the Secretary of the Embassy, preceded to the White House and handed President McKinley a message from the Spanish government.

Fifty Years Ago

July 27, 1923

NEW YORK—With a homer yesterday in the game against the Athletics, Babe Ruth came abreast of Williams of the Phillies, tying for the major league leadership. They both now have 23 to their credit for the season. The "home" was merely an incident in the game, which the New York club won quite easily by a score of 9 to 2. They are still in first place at this date threatened only by the Indians.



'At Last, a Movie Without All Those Filthy Sex Scenes!'

Whatever Lawyers Want It to Say

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON—There is an old axiom that the law says whatever lawyers want it to say.

Each party to any legal dispute can invariably find support for his position in the Constitution, the statute books and previously decided cases.

The principle is being stretched to its limits this week, in the midst of the Senate Watergate hearings, as high-powered lawyers—a former presidential aide, a U.S. senator and a distinguished litigator—fight over a fundamentally troubling question: Did President Nixon, or assistants working on his behalf, have an implied power or a legitimate right, in the name of "national security," to burglarize the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychoanalyst?

John D. Ehrlichman, once Mr. Nixon's chief domestic adviser, while disclaiming any responsibility for the burglary, says the action was legal. His attorney, John J. Wilson, 72, one of Washington's most experienced trial lawyers, finds support for that position in the President's oath of office and in the omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act passed by Congress in 1968.

But Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., chairman of the Watergate committee, insists that no such justification exists and that the burglary was a gross violation of the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution, which prohibits unreasonable searches and seizures. As usual, the ultimate answer is not very clear.

And there is a particular irony to the debate, because both Wilson and Ervin once forcefully took positions that could be interpreted as contradicting what they now say.

Wilson, as the attorney for a steel company, argued before the Supreme Court in 1952 that President Truman had overstepped his powers by ordering federal seizure of the nation's steel mills to guarantee munitions production during the Korean war.

Ervin, as a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, voted in favor of portions of the 1968 crime bill granting the President broad powers which the Justice Department warned at the time might later be "easily abused."

These are the legal provisions at issue:

● The Fourth Amendment, which says that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Exactly what the amendment means is a subject of ongoing dispute, of course, with policemen often executing searches that are later protested, and with the Supreme Court specifically having refused to say that the amendment prohibits wiretapping.

● The implied executive powers of the President, which the founding fathers left vague when they wrote Article II of the Constitution.

The seventh clause of that article spells out the President's oath of office, in which he swears that "I will faithfully execute the office... and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Courts have long struggled with the task of defining what presidential acts are legitimate in the framework.

● The 1968 crime bill spelled out procedures for court-authorized government wiretapping. But it included a clause noting that Congress was not limiting "the constitutional power of the President to take such measures as he deems necessary to protect the nation against actual or potential attack or other hostile acts of a foreign power, to obtain foreign intelligence information deemed essential to the security of the United States, or to protect national security information against foreign intelligence activities."

Congressional debate on the law makes it clear that the bill was not intended to expand presidential power. But the Justice Department, then headed by Attorney General Ramsey Clark, contended that its abuse in "national security" cases involving "domestic" threats to the country. The Senate majority, with Ervin, rejected the argument.

These are the Supreme Court cases that have been invoked during the current dispute:

● Ex parte Milligan, an 1866 decision in which the high court ruled that President Lincoln had no power to institute trial by military tribunal during the Civil War in localities where the civil courts were still operating.

● Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. et al. v. Sawyer—commonly known as the steel seizure case—in which the court rejected President Truman's argument that his position as commander in chief of the armed forces entitled him to take over the steel mills.

● U.S. v. U.S. District Court, in which the court ruled last year that the Nixon administration had abused its authority by interpreting the 1968 crime bill to permit wiretapping without court order in "national security" cases.

Justice Lewis F. Powell, a Nixon appointee who delivered the court's unanimous opinion, said that "official surveillance, whether its purpose be criminal investigation or ongoing intelligence gathering, risks infringement of constitutionally protected privacy of speech."

The opinion left open, however, the question of what the President could do "with respect to activities of foreign powers or their agents."

Ehrlichman and his attorney contend that the break-in at the psychiatrist's office in September, 1971, was justified by information the government then had that the Soviet Embassy here

had obtained a copy of the Pentagon papers previously disclosed by Ellsberg.

Another case decided by the Supreme Court last year, growing out of further disclosures of the Pentagon papers by Sen. Mike Gravel, D., Alaska, noted that the FBI established a "canon" out of a legislator's immunity from investigation.

Some lawyers contend that this principle, applied to the Ellsberg burglary, removes any right of the President to justify it in terms of his implied powers.

The Circumstances

The Ehrlichman-Wilson position concerning the burglary assumes a particular set of circumstances:

● That the national security was genuinely threatened by disclosure of the Pentagon papers. (The Supreme Court ruled on June 30, 1971, that the government had failed to make that case in its efforts to obtain court orders against newspaper publication of the documents.)

● That Ellsberg was believed to have been involved in passing the documents to the Soviet Embassy. (The FBI established almost immediately that there was no evidence that Ellsberg was involved in that incident, according to The Washington Post's sources.)

● That relevant information could have been obtained from the psychoanalyst's files. (Psychoanalysts rarely keep files that would reveal information about a patient to an outsider, except how often he visited the doctor.)

The Sad Young Men

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON—They are Richard Nixon's children, these sad young men who come day after day before the Senate committee. They tell their stories of files neatly kept, of "talking papers" and "action papers" of trips in Air Force One and messages relayed on "secure" telephones, and of their gradual participation in crime. The end came so swiftly, so unexpectedly.

In a few, unravelling months, they moved from the hushed corridors of power to the strained recollections of the grand jury room and the frantic bargaining for immunity.

The Nixon administration far exceeded any of its predecessors in putting young men in high places. Ronald Ziegler, John W. Dean, Ed, Earl, Kenneth, Gordon, Strachan, Dwight Chapin and a dozen others were in their late twenties or early thirties when first appointed. For several of them, their jobs in the White House were the first jobs of any consequence they ever held.

Except for one or two who had the good sense to pull back from personal involvement at the last moment, they turned blind eyes to the wickedness going on around them or willingly participated in perjury, burglary, destruction of evidence and so on. Why were they all so susceptible? Why did none of them show any moral independence or backbone?

It is equally important to ask why the two senior men on the staff—E. R. Blandman, 44, and John D. Ehrlichman, 48—surrounded themselves with these much younger and unqualified aides.

One could reasonably conclude from the Watergate fiasco that only older, more experienced persons should be appointed even to middle-level jobs in the White House. But that would be a generational slur on many able young men and women of 38 or 30 or 32 who could rise to the challenge of work at the White House. The Nixon young men, after all, were not prodigies, first in their class or editors of their law review or authors of promising books.

But Why?

Why did Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman not choose the best talent available? Did they want callow aides who would do what they were told even if it was illegal or unethical? Or was it only an accident that there were so many willing accomplices on the staff before and after the crime of Watergate?

As power monopolists, the Haldeman-Ehrlichman team did not want anyone around of comparable age or greater experience who might challenge their supremacy. Even a young man

would have to have a certain pliancy to stand for the bullying that Mr. Haldeman inflicted on Gordon Strachan, telephoning him at 4 a.m. to bawl him out and requiring him to wear a "beeper" so that his whereabouts would never be in doubt.

Familiar from earlier Nixon campaigns with political "dirty tricks," both senior men had to find aides prepared to accommodate themselves to the chosen methods of their superiors. The young men they selected came from comfortable and a few of them from wealthy family backgrounds. They are socially poised, swimming and playing tennis, unsmugged and well-dressed.

A Psychobiosis

There is a symbiotic speaking, an interesting symbiosis between Mr. Nixon himself and members of the "right" fraternities, successful campus politicians and big men on campus. They are gentlemen athletes, these young men. The President, reared in poverty, physically graceless and socially awkward, who even now finds it difficult to make small talk, a classic "grind" from an obscure college, is in marked contrast to these generally good-looking, easily articulate, self-confident youths.

They represent the kind of young man that Richard Nixon would like to have been, 30 or 35 years ago.

If these young men acted out Mr. Nixon's idealized daydream of himself, they in turn took their cues from him and his senior aides. Completely orthodox in their social outlook, ferociously ambitious, intelligent but not original or erudite or intellectually curious, these young men served only their own careers. They had no guiding ethic except to do what their bosses wanted.

It is no accident that two of their clichés are "at that point in time" and "in that time frame." None of them ever seems to have studied any American history or political philosophy.

Yet it is impossible not to feel sorry for these sad young men, their hopes and in some instances their lives blighted. If they had served a President who by precept and example had shown them what is not done in the White House, what standards have to be observed, what sacrifices of political and personal self-interest are required by public service, they might have learned gradually and painlessly what Watergate has taught them so harshly. But who, knowing his record, would ever choose Richard Nixon as his moral preceptor?

William V. Shannon is substituting for James Reston, who is on vacation.

Left Wing Abandoned

Peron's New Coalition

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES—He lives secluded in his suburban mansion visited only by his closest aides and the highest military leaders and government officials.

The country is politically affrighted, and rumors swirl that at 77 years of age his health is too poor to let him exercise decisive leadership. But eighteen years after a popularly supported military coup d'état sent him into exile, Juan Domingo Peron appears to be the choice of the vast majority of Argentines for the presidency.

His supporters are not only the workers, the poor, the nationalists, the moderates, the rightists and leftists who make up the varied Peronist movement. They also include many of the anti-Peronists who destroyed his monuments and statues, and who sought to expunge from the history texts every trace of his nine-year presidency ending in 1955, and who thereafter referred to him only as the "deposed tyrant."

Mr. Peron, who has strongly hinted that he will be the presidential candidate—perhaps the only one—in elections scheduled for Sept. 23, has made his way back to power with chameleon-like ideological shifts, and by forging, breaking and remaking political alliances.

From exile in Madrid, he marshaled his heterogeneous movement to an impressive electoral victory in March, through a campaign dominated by anti-military and anti-establishment slogans.

Military Called Elections

But once back in the country, Mr. Peron forced the resignation of his loyal follower, Dr. Hector J. Campora, the man he had picked as his presidential candidate, and has seemingly abandoned the youthful left wing of his movement, which expected him to lead a socialist revolution.

Instead, Mr. Peron has quickly sought to create a new coalition of conservative Peronists and moderate opposition party members with the backing of the once hostile armed forces. If such an electoral alliance exists and Mr. Peron is healthy, this potentially wealthy but politically divided country might emerge with its strongest, most stable civilian government in decades.

The chain of political events that has brought Mr. Peron to the verge of the presidency as a leader of Peronists and anti-Peronists alike began toward the end of last year.

The military government then in power under President Alejandro A. Lanusse, an army general, announced plans for national elections to return power to civilians after seven unpopular, ineffectual years of military rule.

Mr. Peron, who failed to return to the country by the deadline imposed by the military for all candidates—August, 1972—showed no interest in running himself.

"To be or not to be president troubles me very little," he said, shortly before flying back to Argentina.

During a month-long stay in Buenos Aires, the former dictator mystified followers and opponents alike. The military government had prevented large crowds from meeting him at the airport on Nov. 17.

But even after Mr. Peron was given freedom of movement, he preferred to act behind the scenes, meeting with old major political figures except those in the military.

In contrast to the spectacular balcony speeches of his earlier era in power, Mr. Peron sought to avoid the crowds.

"No, no," he protested when a microphone was thrust before him during a brief visit to a Buenos Aires shantytown. "If they hear my voice, they will all come and we will never be able to leave."

Many political figures—including military leaders—thought his erratic conduct had tarnished the myth of a decisive, charismatic leader. That Mr. Peron had been exposed as a humbling, ineffective old man.

He selected Dr. Campora as his candidate to the open dismay of many Peronists. Dr. Campora, a colorless dentist-turned-politician, had no following of his own. His redeeming quality was his utter subservience. But before returning to Madrid, Mr. Peron managed to pull all his divided followers together and set what was to be the dominant tone of the election campaign—Peronism or militarism.

Because Peronism was an opposition movement, the differences between the Peronist factions—broadly divided into left and right—were largely submerged.

The right wing is centered in the leadership of the large trade union movement—successfully wooed by the former dictator three decades ago through rhetoric and social and economic benefits. The Peronist labor

leaders, who supplied the money and organization for the election campaign, are basically anti-socialist, men, staunch anti-leftists, and often vulnerable to charges of corruption. The left wing of the movement includes university activists, young professionals, and a minority of the trade unionists—particularly in the industrial city of Cordoba, with its penchant for radicalism and longtime anti-Buenos Aires tradition.

Many of the left-wing Peronists hold an ideology that appeals to Marxists, but they were won over by Mr. Peron's vague promises of a social and economic revolution, and by his calls for a broad progressive front against authoritarian military rule.

Almost immediately after the triumph of Dr. Campora, with 49 percent of the vote, the break among Peronist factions opened and widened so deeply that there was a shootout outside Buenos Aires on June 30 when millions gathered to welcome Mr. Peron back from exile. The gun battle left more than 30 dead and hundreds wounded—figures that exceeded even the most bitter confrontations between Peronists and the previous military regime.

At the same time, Marxist guerrillas—who never recognized Mr. Peron as a true leftist revolutionary—continued a wave of kidnappings and assassinations of businessmen and armed force officials that had begun under the military junta.

Mr. Peron himself appeared to have abandoned any serious left-wing pretensions after the March election. His verbal attacks at the armed forces ceased as he his vague calls for social change. "We are not in condition to keep destroying ourselves, face as we are with a destiny pregnant with pitfalls and dangers," he told a nationwide television audience a day after his victory. "You don't build the fatherland by shouting, 'My life for Peron!'"

Fearing that the country was moving toward anarchy or take-over by Marxists and left-wing Peronists, the traditional anti-Peronists—including the military, landowners, opposition parties, businessmen and others—began to consider the moderate sounding Peron as the nation's only hope.

When Mr. Peron forced the resignation of Dr. Campora, he was widely applauded by conservatives in and out of his movement. The leaders of the armed forces, previously informed of the move, immediately agreed to back Mr. Peron as long as the change was carried out in a constitutional framework.

"If God grants me health, I will spend the last efforts of my life to accomplish the mission that concerns me," Mr. Peron said, leaving the door open for his or candidacy as president.

His main problem will be to left wing of his movement as the numerically smaller Marxist Left-wing Peronists have reacted to the sudden turn of events wholeheartedly backing a Peronist candidacy. But they have attacked the conservatives who surround him, including his personal secretary, José Lopez Rega, and the interim president, Ra Lastari, whose cabinet excluded the few left-wing Peronists pointed by Dr. Campora.

Baffles Leftists

Mr. Peron has continued to keep his leftist followers at arm's length. Last weekend, he baffled 30,000 youthful Peronists, who marched in support of his candidacy, by leaving his suburban mansion before they arrived.

When the youths then followed him to the presidential residence, he pleaded illness and promised, address them at a future rally. The Marxists are trying to draw the left-wing Peronists, their side through open appeal and warnings of a fascist Peronist military alliance. The Marxist leaders of the People's Revolutionary Army, the most active of guerrilla groups, and key labor unions, particularly in Cordoba, which have no known ties to the guerrillas.

Last week, right-wing trade unionists staged armed attacks against left-wing labor union headquarters in Cordoba. And the future, political dissent, and violence may increase as more and more right-wing ideological overtones.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those full signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Parisian Collections Prove That Fashion Hasn't Died Yet

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, July 26.—Fashions here have had their best season in years. Though the shows were crowded into three days mostly because of hotel bills versus the ailing dollar, there was some genuine excitement over some of the collections and a minimum of so-called dogs among the clothes. The anti-fashion crowd that has been happily predicting the death of fashion may find the event has been indefinitely postponed.

Nothing drastic has happened to hemlines. Paris designers, like the Americans, have provided plenty of variety, starting with lengths just below the ankles. There are handkerchief hems here and there, but the winner seems to be the ankle-length evening dress, creating an urge for the sexiest kind of cut-out evening sandals.

The big story is the luxury look, a natural kind of rebellion against a long period of dressing down. Anything for a change even.

Venezuelans Find 1,600-Year-Old Grave of Pygmies

CARACAS, Venezuela, July 26 (UPI)—A Venezuelan archaeologist reported a find today that he said shows a civilization of pygmy Indians existed 1,600 years ago in Venezuela.

Adrian Lacena Goyo, the director of an archaeological museum in the western state of Lara, said workmen digging in a public square unearthed about 2,000 skeletons of pygmies.

"The archaeological riches we found are fabulous," he said. The burial ground actually was found two years ago. Mr. Lacena Goyo said, but not until scientific studies were completed did he make his announcement.

"There are at least 2,000 fossils in the cemetery," he said, almost all of them in perfect state and in the same position in which they were buried with ceramic works and necklaces.

though it may lead to a long period of over-dressing-up. Paris does luxury with the handmade look, golden glitter and so many fur collars and cuffs, borders, stoles and hats that the fox must be listed already as one of the endangered species.

The whole mood is feminine and pampered, even at Saint Laurent. Most designers might just as well have forgotten the daytime half of their collections, since interest centered around the party clothes. There were plenty of them.

It was a season with lots of color but also more beautiful black crepe, chiffon and velvet than usual. Except for shoes, accessories were relatively unimportant and the only hairdo was the soft, soft page boy.

Gardin

Pierre Cardin, the great individualist that was, rejoined the Paris couture group this season and, with his associate, André Oliver, showed a collection in a salon, instead of in the Espace Cardin, which the designer made from a famous old Paris theater.

Cardin, who in his youth designed for the great Dior, showed many capes and cover-ups that are half coat and half cape. They are worn over dresses with soft details, such as flat pleats down the front from neckline to hem. Two of the most popular coats at the opening were the big gray one which falls from baby dress rucks at the neckline and its exact opposite, a small, bright red coat worn over a red wool print. One of the details which runs through the whole collection is a rounded horseshoe collar, framing the neck with quite a lot of flat-ty.

Cardin and André Oliver were famous a few years back for making the short evening dress popular, and they still love it. The new version is a skimpy little dark crepe slip with no details except some pleated drapery, slung diagonally over one shoulder, or a floating cape back. There are some 15 or 16 versions in the group. Many of the glamorous, long



Grès caftan, red diamonds on black.



Cardin cape with round armholes.

evening gowns stay slim even though they have one batwing sleeve. They are very pure in pastel georgette with no sign of glitz. For his most formal gowns, Cardin uses ostrich-feather collars on gold and silver embroidered chiffon.

Grès

Mme. Grès can handle fabrics with more magic than any designer in the world, and this season she works miracles with a piece of georgette draped diagonally across the top of the body like a sling. She uses it first as a top for slacks and, later, as part of one of her miraculous black evening gowns.

Famous for evening dresses, she has never been in better form than she is this season. One of her extraordinary cuts is a dress top with a V-neckline, slightly dropped shoulders and soft, full sleeves of unpressed pleats. She uses the cut for a white crepe halterneck which makes its entrance under a huge, bright red, mohair cape.

Many soft, sheer dresses in unexpected raspberry and eggplant shades have their own mysterious cover-ups, either attached capes or versions of the poncho with tuxen hemlines, which flatter around the wearer so that you never know exactly what the hem length is.

Occasionally Mme. Grès uses stiffer fabrics in dresses with panels that fall open to show more leg than you might expect if you didn't know that she likes a sexy look.

Laroché

Guy Laroché doesn't deserve to end the report of the fall 1973 Paris collections. On the spectacle stage in his showroom, he is showing a large group of good-looking, realistic clothes that the French press, which is anti the luxury look, has gone quite mad about.

The daytime half of the collection is founded on the partnership of boyish jackets and feminine, flaring skirts. He shows all lengths, including

Indian Films—From Satajit Ray to Spectaculars

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

BOMBAY (UPI)—Though the Indian cinema got its start in 1913 in a Bombay theater with the short of D. G. Phalke's "Raja Harishchandra" (3,700 feet), it wasn't until recent decades that it became known in the rest of the world.

Satajit Ray, for instance, the son of a prominent Bengali writer, was an advertising artist in Calcutta in 1950 when Jean Renoir came to make "The River." Ray, a film fan from his boyhood, joined the company on location and prepared a screenplay of his own, an adaptation of Bibhutari Banerji's novel, "Father Panthai."

He had great difficulty in finding a backer and the film had to be made in bits and pieces, with long layoffs while he hunted for funds. At last completed, it was shown at the Cannes Festival and received worldwide release in 1962, establishing him as an important international director. His trilogy, "The World of Apu," of which "Father Panthai" was the first segment, is one of the screen's modern



Satajit Ray, whose trilogy "The World of Apu" is a modern masterpiece.

THOMAS ANAND

masterpieces, and his latest work, "Distant Thunder," was awarded the top prize at the Berlin Festival.

Another Director

Another director who defied the mass production of spectaculars—with a few reputable exceptions

—is former critic K. A. Abbas. His comments on films were so tart that he was promoted to editor of the publication he worked for on the theory that this would silence him.

His reputation as a controversial journalist brought him offers to write for the screen, but instead, he started directing his own scenarios. His "Children of the Earth" of 1946 caused his work to be compared to that of De Sica and Eisenstein. He greatly admires the social films of Ford, Capra and Wyler. In 1957, he participated in the first Indo-Soviet production, "Parade." His new film, "Two Drops of Water," opened in Bombay this week, and he is preparing the shooting of his next, "Distance," a story of the heir to a fortune who becomes conscious of the misery of the underprivileged and seeks to better their lives.

Abbas recently won a sensational case in defending his film "A Tale of Four Cities" against censorship. In the movie, after a prologue paying tribute to the new India with its skyscrapers and factories, a title reading "but" is inserted. What follows is an expose of the appalling plight of the construction workers of New Delhi, car pushers of Madras, rickshaw boys of Calcutta and prostitutes of Bombay. The censors objected to the sequences on the prostitutes as immoral and Abbas fought the issue to India's supreme court and emerged triumphant.

Film Studios

There are now 51 film studios in India and 39 processing laboratories of which several have color processing facilities. The government has set up two important foundations for the improvement of the Indian cinema. The first is the Film Institute at Poona, where a former studio—70 miles from Bombay—has been converted into a school. There are

courses in direction, screen writing, photography, sound and engineering, editing and acting. Annually 10 Indians and two foreigners are accepted for three years of instruction in each department.

The second government film agency is the Film Financing Division, which grants young cineastes an opportunity to try their talents at making long and short films. The division then exhibits these films to commercial companies to buy for distribution.

"Vilpasap," the initial try of a Poona student, Surendra Chaudhary, a hauntingly lovely short film about the symbolic felling of a flowering tree, was the recipient of the first prize at the Tehran Festival this year. Another Poona graduate, Henry Miodolito, who served as an assistant to Breton in France, has made an experimental film in color, "Maya Dargen." With a wide range of varying hues, he has sought to create the moods that visit a lonely young woman bound by crumbling family traditions to her gloomy home in a small village.

The future of India's cinema lies in the striving of such young talents as these.

World Leader

In the past few years, India has led the world in the number of films produced. Japan is in second place and the United States third. In 1971, the government put a limit on the release of American films, and since then Indian audiences have seen few Hollywood movies. Still, most Indian directors and producers take Hollywood for a model.

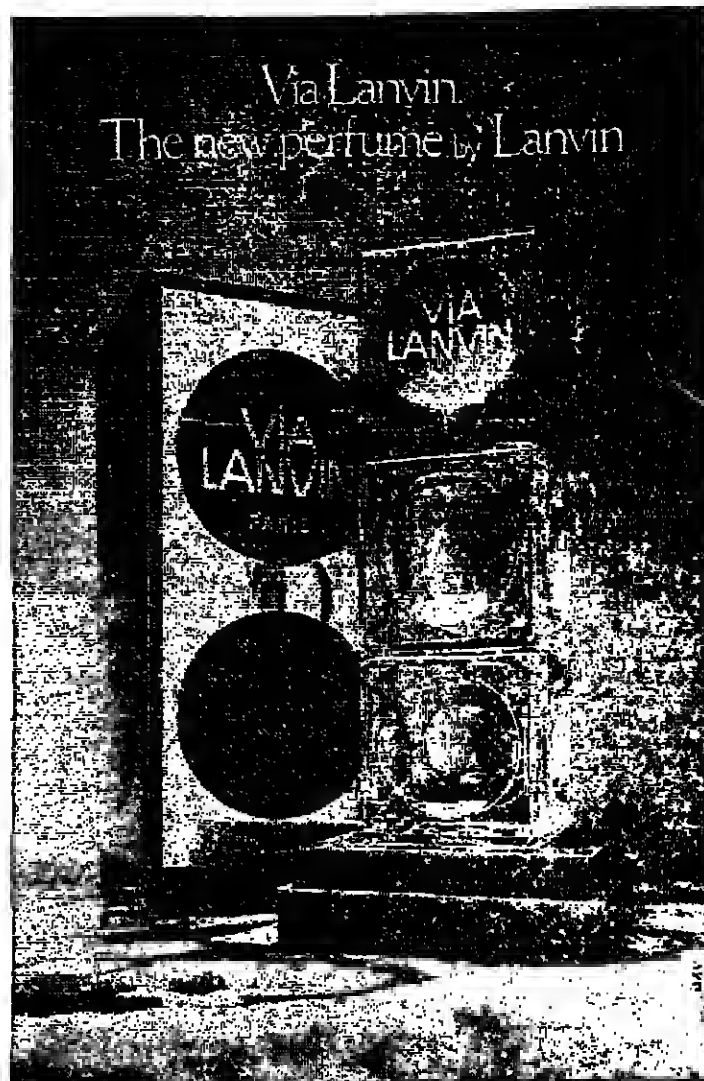
In an indignant editorial, the magazine Filmfare says that a recent release, "Khoon Khoon," is a blatant steal from "Dirty Harry." Not only have the story, sequences and characters of the original been borrowed but the score echoes the background music as well. "Parichay," another Indian product, is mentioned as having been obviously inspired by "The Sound of Music."

In the early years of Indian cinema, Phalke produced 25 films, and due to his success more than a dozen producing companies sprang up, recording Puranic tales and when they could find no more, repeating themselves. India had its action melodramas, too, with Miss Ermine as Pearl White. In the 1930s, Rabindranath Tagore and other distinguished writers, keenly interested in the cinema, permitted adaptations of their works. A few silent films were exported "Light of Asia," and a plaudibly beautiful account of the building of the Taj Mahal, "Shiraz"—but the vast national audience alone, then as now, provided sufficient support though they have mostly been getting lavish spectacles and soap-opera scenarios with song and dance interludes for three decades.

ARTS AGENDA

The 1973-74 season of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, will include three new productions by the Royal Opera and the first London performances of Britten's "Death in Venice," by the English Opera Group. A new production of Wagner's "Tannhäuser," conducted by Colin Davis and staged by Josef Svoboda and costumes by Jan Skalic, will open the season in September. The cast will include Jessye Norman as Elisabeth, Josephine Veasey as Venus and Richard Cassilly and Wolfgang Karsell will share the title part. Other new productions will be Puccini's "La Bohème" in February, with Katia Ricciarelli and Plácido Domingo as Mimì and Rodolfo, and Mozart's "Le Cenci" in April, conducted by Davis and with Eric Tappy in the title role and Janet Baker and Yvonne Minton in the cast. "Death in Venice" will receive three performances after a tour that will take it to Venice and Brussels.

Among exhibitions currently running or about to open in West German museums and galleries are: Drawings by 11 English Artists (to Aug. 5) at the Kunst-halle, Bremen; Käthe Kollwitz (July 27-Sept. 2), Wallraf-Richartz Museum, Cologne; "Suevia Sacra"—Swabian art from the 7th to the 13th century (to Sept. 16), Rathaus, Augsburg; 100 Years of Architecture in Chicago (to Aug. 15), Neue Sammlung, Munich; Annual Show (to Sept. 9) and Royal Dufy (to Sept. 30), Haus der Kunst, Munich; "The Picture Factory" (to Sept. 9), Germanisches Nationalmuseum, Nuremberg; "The Art of Drawing" (pendit to Sept. 16), aquarelle, Sept. 26-Nov. 11), Hessisches Landesmuseum, Darmstadt.



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SHARPS & FLATS

PARIS—Jazz great Kenny Clarke and his trio, featuring Hampton Hawes on piano, open at the Club St. Germain on Tuesday (July 31). Eddy Louiss is at the organ, Jimmy Gourley at guitar, and naturally "Kluke" on drums.

ROANNE, France—The Soft Machine will give a concert under the tent on Sunday (July 29) at 8 p.m.

VALENCE, France—Free rock concert on Tuesday (July 31) by the rock group Carefully, at the Place des Clercs at 8:30 p.m.

MADRID—The Delta Rhythm Boys at the Florida Park club for two weeks starting Monday (July 30).

LONDON—Big rock festival week at the Alexandra Palace starting tonight (July 27) through Aug. 6 featuring Argent, Family, Nazareth, Rock, Robert and Ay-Mon, Richie Havens, Wizard, Incredible String Band, Black Sabbath, Ten Years After, Wishbone Ash, Vinegar Joe, Uriah Heep, and many others.

STOCKHOLM—Soul singer Natalie Reading at Gröna Lund tonight (July 27), tomorrow and Sunday at 10:30 p.m.

GIULIANOVA, Italy—The Stuart de Silva trio every night at the Lido Hotel. This resort

town is 35 miles north of Pescara on the Adriatic coast.

AMSTERDAM—The Arnold Kios trio with singer Leeki Kool every night at the Klein Bellevue.

TABARCA, Tunisia—Top attraction at the festival this week: The Procol Harum group.

The Clark Terry big band is continuing its European tour: July 29-Copenhagen and July 31, Aarhus, Denmark; Aug. 2, Stockholm and Aug. 4, Malmö, Norway.

Singer Roberta Flack will play the immortal blues singer Bessie Smith in a forthcoming movie entitled "Bessie." Shooting starts in early 1974. The screenplay is based on Chris Albertson's biography of the same name.

The Rolling Stones will make a tour of Britain and Europe in September and October. The English dates (Sept. 7-19) will be the first the Stones have played there for two years. They will also appear in Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden and Holland.

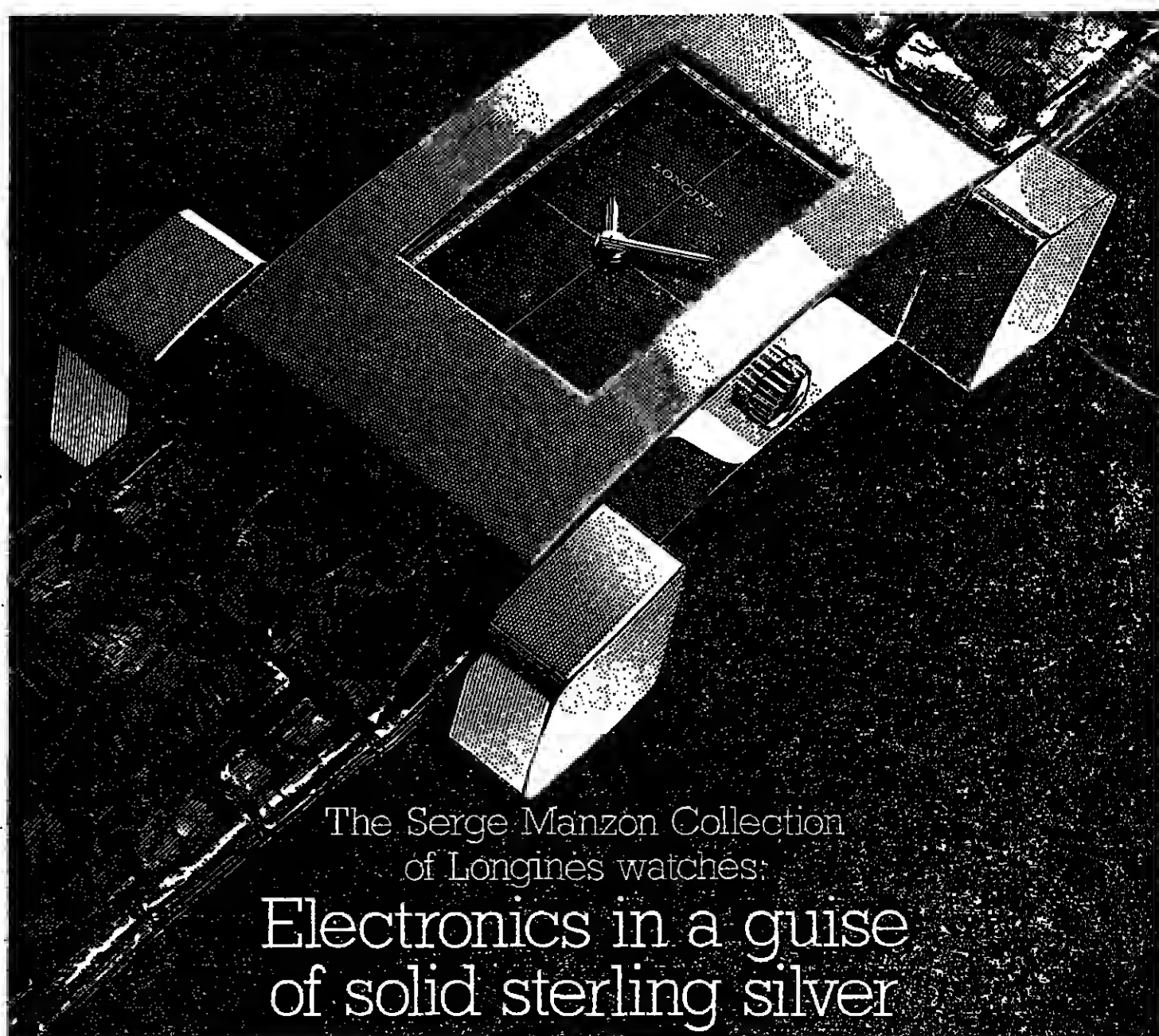
This week's top singles record in the United States is "Bad Bad Leroy Brown" by Jim Croce; in England, "I'm The Leader of the Gang, I Am" by Gary Glitter.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

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ENEL

(ITALIAN NATIONAL ELECTRICAL ENERGY AGENCY) ITS ACTIVITIES DURING 1963-1972 AND ITS FUTURE PROGRAM

IN 1973 the Italian national electricity board completed its first ten years of activity.

As may be easily imagined, the problems tackled and solved during these first ten years were many and of considerable complexity.

The first problem was that inherent to the acquisition of 1,200 small, medium and large electricity companies: their number alone suffices to give an indication of the complexity of this problem; moreover, the acquisition of these companies was not a mere take-over, but the merger, or better the integration, of these companies into a technically, organizationally and operationally uniform structure.

Still in the production field, it should be noted that during these past ten years ENEL has carried out extensive tests with the nuclear power stations at Trino Vercellese and Trino Vercellese, which it had inherited from their relative companies. The operation of these power stations, which have a total power of approximately 600 thousand KW, have permitted the acquisition of highly useful know-how of the different types of reactors, which are among those of the proved type.

Finally, a brief mention of geothermal production, a field in which Italy has for many years been in the forefront. The possibilities of further expansion in

connections have already permitted the realization of considerable and reciprocal advantages and are the basis of further particularly interesting developments. It is worthwhile mentioning that this 380 KV system represents another bulk saving, which ENEL was able to implement through the creation of the unified electricity system, that favours the construction of high capacity transmission lines. Obviously, the same considerations are consequently also valid for the transformation plants connected to the transmission and interconnection networks.

A significant measure of the savings achieved by ENEL in this regard is given by the average distance covered by the electric energy carried by the 220 and 380 KV networks, which represent the salient index for such savings: notwithstanding the fact that the network has been continuously increased (88.5 between 1963 and 1972), the average distance covered by the energy has dropped by 36% over the same period, passing from 201 to 129 Km, whilst the energy fed into the network was almost quadrupled.

This demonstrates that despite the many difficulties encountered in the siting of new installations, ENEL's programming has nevertheless succeeded so far in locating its new power stations conveniently close to the utilization centers, thus reducing the distances covered by the electric energy, with consequent reduction in losses, and to the advantage of supply reliability.

Another considerable saving achieved by ENEL over the ten-year period concerns the consumption of fuel for thermoelectric production: 2,614 calories were consumed in 1963 for the production of each KWh, in 1972 this consumption was reduced to 2,358—a saving of 10%. This saving has been possible through the adoption of power plants of high individual output power, which for the year 1972 has in practice resulted in a fuel saving amounting to more than one million tons.

The coordination of the service, which ENEL began implementing immediately upon its constitution, has obviously also contributed to the reduction of the average distance covered by energy and the saving in specific fuel consumption.

The scope of the national dispatching center located in Rome, in fact to achieve the maximum economy in production and distribution over the 380 and 220 KV trunk lines, on the basis of the available information and in consideration of the maximum possible service reliability and within the limits of the available resources and infrastructures.

In this context it must be mentioned that one of the greatest savings that resulted from nationalization derives from the fact that a choice can now be made, on a national scale, among the available production plants as they come into service. This choice being no longer tied to the dimensions of the former electricity companies to their contractual relationships and to the power limits of the machinery available to them.

Nevertheless, ENEL is seeking further improvements in this sector: a large new distribution and control center will come into being during the current five-year period, as a result of extensive study and research activity over the past years. This new center will make wide use of the most modern automatic processing, remote control and supervisory systems, and will ensure a more reliable and economic management of the national energy production and transmission systems, with considerable functional and economic advantages.

The evolution of ENEL's activities over these past years is clearly indicated by its investments: these rose from 260 billion Lire in 1963 to 718 billion Lire in 1972: for a total of 4,500 billion Lire over the ten-year period. These are substantial investments, especially when one considers that they amounted to 10% of the entire industrial investments in Italy in 1963, and to 17% in 1972.

ENEL's investments have been particularly concerned with the distribution sector: to connect almost 9 million new users, to meet the increasing demand for electric power, and to improve the service, especially in those zones which were previously supplied by a large number of minor companies whose equipment, on transfer to the Board, was generally speaking in an extremely precarious condition.

Over the past ten years, ENEL's total investment in the power distribution sector amounted to 1,910 billion Lire. Of these, 720 billion Lire, equal to 38%, were invested in the Mezzogiorno (in Southern Italy) whose electric power requirements during 1972 amounted to only 24% of the total energy distributed in Italy by ENEL. This comparison between percentages of investments and of the Mezzogiorno's power requirements clearly shows the magnitude of the programs implemented by ENEL in the southern regions, which are in line with the objectives for economic and social development foreseen by the Italian national

development plan. ENEL's efforts have also been directed toward the electrification of rural areas and have contributed financially (with 20%) to the State's investments in this sector.

Over the past ten years, the number of persons not supplied with electric energy has been halved. ENEL is confident that, once Parliament has approved a number of new and important projects for this sector, the next five-year period will see the completion of this important social service.

In addition to the activities mentioned so far, ENEL has also carried out and is still carrying forward a series of organizational actions. Their scope is not only the achievement of an increasingly functional structure of the Board, but also, and principally, to achieve greater economy of operation which must, obviously, be compatible with a high level of service reliability and quality.

Among these actions we would mention those concerning the reduction in the number of primary plant design centers, of the number of data processing centers—also in view of the projected realization of an integrated information system—of the number of distribution materials stores (with consequent rationalization of spare management), as well as the modifications to the methods of bill collection and meter reading. Moreover, much has been done in the development of automated systems for the design and operation of the installations: for example, the number of remotely controlled primary distribution cabins in 1972 amounted to 401 of a total of 799 cabins (50%), while those in 1963 were only 52 of a total of 478 (11%).

The foregoing is evidence of the efforts made by ENEL during the past ten years toward the expansion of the system and the achievement of an economic operation thereof, as sanctioned by the nationalization law.

The adoption of power generators of high individual production capacity, which was rendered feasible by the creation of a unified and integrated electricity system, together with the aforementioned organizational actions, have resulted in considerable savings.

These, in terms of personnel, are clearly demonstrated by the following figures, which refer to the status as on 31.12.1972:

	number	% of total
— personnel transferred to ENEL together with the companies and plants integrated in the Board's organization up to 31.12.1972	74,649	76.0%
— personnel engaged up to the end of 1970, in accordance with the Trade Union agreement of 18.12.1963 relative to subcontracting	19,473	19.8%
— difference between other engagements and cessations	4,142	4.2%
— Total ENEL personnel on 31.12.1972	98,265	100.0%

These figures show that at the end of 1972, the number of ENEL dependents was only 4,143 more (+4.2%) than those which were necessary to the running of the absorbed companies with the addition of the personnel which was required by the Board to carry out the work formerly carried out by the sub-contractors to the absorbed electricity companies. This is a very small increase indeed, when one considers that the dimensions of ENEL have more than doubled in this period. The increase would still be minimal if one considers that approximately 6,000 employees requested being pensioned off earlier than usual so as to be able to take advantage of the pension benefits for war veterans and of the modifications to the electricity workers' Provident Fund.

ENEL's activity in the fields of technology and scientific research has and is no less intensive and varied. This activity is channeled through its Research Centers and through the CISE (for electronics), CISE (for nuclear), and ISMES (for models and structures) Institutes. The same may be said with regard to the training and refresher courses for its personnel. This problem is considered by ENEL to be of primary importance, especially in view of

the requirement to keep abreast with technological evolution, which today progresses at such a rhythm as to often render obsolete previous techniques within five or ten years.

As regards the increase in productivity, the results achieved by ENEL between 1963 and 1972 may be suitably valued by a comparison between the increase in the current unit "costs" of the electricity operation (i.e. costs referred to billed KWh) and the increase in the "price" of the factors inherent to the operation (personnel, fuel, consumable materials, sub-contractors etc.). In fact, if the increase in the price of these factors is measured by the price index weighted as a function of the national product, which in 1972 was equal to 148 (1963=100), the increase of ENEL's unit costs, if the number of factors for each billed KWh had remained constant, should have been of 48% instead of 29%.

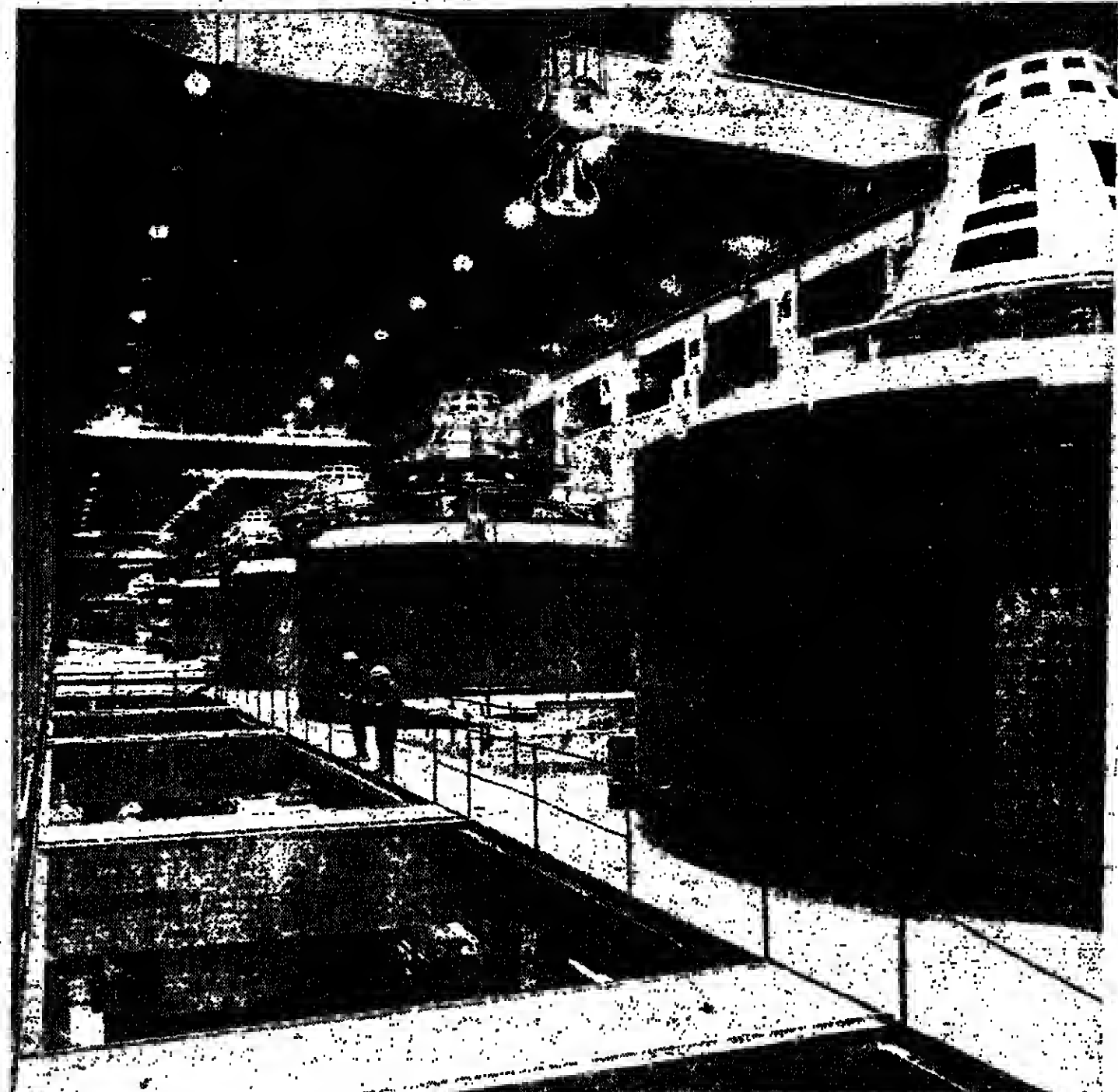
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THE LAKE DELIO PUMPING GENERATION SYSTEM NEARS COMPLETION

The photograph shows an overall view of the long cave (approx. 200 meters) where the installation of the last two groups is about to be completed.

The power capacity of this imposing installation, consisting of a total of eight motor-alternator/turbine/pump groups, is of approx. one million KW during the production phase. Work on the station is to be completed this year.

The comparison between these two values gives an immediate measure—even if qualitative—of the savings achieved by the unification and coordination of the service, with the rationalization of the structures and procedures, with the bulk savings possible by the size of ENEL, by the development of automated systems for the design and operation of the installations, and by all those measures taken in the framework of a constant and vigilant policy for the containment of reducible costs which is being actively pursued by the Board's Management.

It may therefore be rightly said that the results achieved by ENEL over the past ten years have been outstanding: one of the major international management consultants has stated that ENEL represents the only instance known to them of a company which, in such a short time, has achieved a substantial functional and structural harmony; although having started with 1,200 different organizations and with results that, in retrospect, would certainly have been judged to be exceedingly ambitious. So much for the past.

As regards the future, it must be stated at once that the productive capacity over the next ten-year period will have to increase by more than double the present capacity: this means that within the next five years the number of installations to be realized and placed into service must be equal to the number of plants installed during the entire past ten-year period.

Electricity production from nuclear sources will assume an ever increasing importance: it is anticipated that by the end of the ten-year period, that is in 1982, ENEL's annual production from this source will be substantially more than that now produced by the entire Italian hydroelectric power generation system. The production plants under construction by the end of the next five years will be prevalently nuclear (the hydroelectric pumping plants, as mentioned earlier, will have the primary function of providing power for peak periods as well as for reserves and integration).

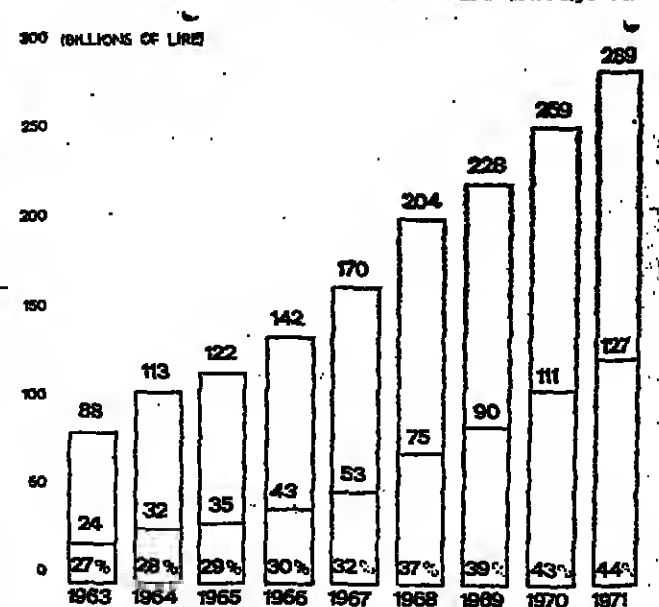
In this context it should be noted that the competitive position of nuclear power has been considerably strengthened as a result of the increased cost of fuel oil, in addition to the greater reliability of uranium supplies in comparison to that of oil.

Not must one forget that nuclear power generation is, after hydroelectric generation, the "cleanest" available. This is another important point in favour of nuclear power stations, as the ecological problem—just as in all industrialized countries—has assumed great importance in Italy with repercussions which exceed those encountered in other countries, especially in the center-south.

In this country, in fact, the installation of a large number of thermoelectric plants has in many cases been considerably delayed, or even completely blocked, by objections to the administrative authorization to the constructions. This has caused a dangerous reduction in the margin between availability and requirement. These objections are tied to the fear of pollution, despite the fact that ENEL has adopted very exacting criteria in the choice of sites for new power plants which would safeguard the environment, as well as adopting the most modern and costly equipment that technological progress has today made available.

ENEL INVESTMENTS IN THE DISTRIBUTION SECTOR

Figures refer to investments in Italy as a whole and to those in the Mezzogiorno area.

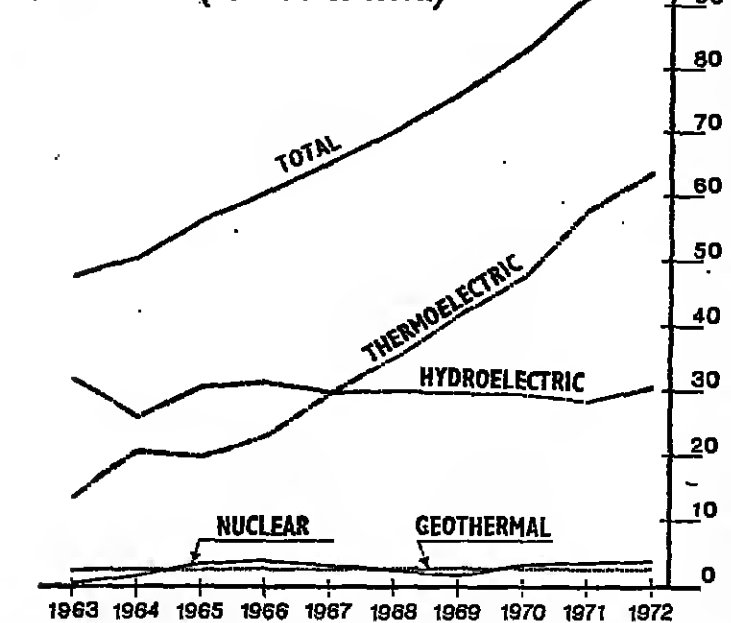


The nuclear power station program which ENEL is now implementing with responsible attention is a further contribution toward the solution of the problem of compatibility between the environment and production requirements. In particular, while the fourth nuclear power station at Caorso on the Po River, with a power of 880 MW, is already in an advanced construction stage, a fifth power station, with a capacity of approximately one million MW, will be ordered by the end of this year. It is also expected that the Board will exercise its option for the purchase of a sixth plant of the same characteristics. It is foreseen that nuclear power plants will subsequently be ordered at the rate of two each year. In this manner, ENEL's electricity production from nuclear sources will increase from the approximately 3.6 billion KWh in 1973 (3% of the national production) to 10 billion KWh in 1977 (5% of national production) to reach approximately 35 billion KWh in 1982 (30% of national production). This program compares favourably

with France and Germany, the construction and operation of high-power prototype static corporations breeder reactors. As a whole, also taking account the programs for traditional hydroelectric thermoelectric plants, as the planned increase in mission, transformation in distribution systems, ENEL's investments during the next 10 period should reach 4,500 billion Lire and exceed the 12,000-Lire mark over the 10 period. These forecasts take into consideration increases in costs.

The mention of these gives a clear indication of the importance of ENEL's investments and emphasizes the necessity to retain the confidence of the subscribers to loan to finance the new investment programs, through a health and responsible management. This confidence has never in the past, neither in Italy abroad, as the present situation for a 1 billion-dollar has demonstrated.

ENEL'S ELECTRIC ENERGY PRODUCTION (Billions of KWh)



This led to a gradual elimination of the differences existing in the different companies, such as those related to their organizational structures, commercial and administrative procedures, materials, distribution voltages, etc. With regard to the latter, it should be noted that in 1964 the medium voltage networks, totaling 116,000 Km, carried over 30 different operating voltages, of which 67 percent were concentrated in the 10-15 and 30 KV ranges. Today, the voltages of the medium voltage networks, which have reached a length of about 175,000 Km, have been more than halved with a concentration of 85 percent in the 10-15 and 30 KV ranges.

The complex problems connected with the speedy development of production and distribution were also tackled at this time, taking into account the requirements of the entire nation and not, as in the past, those of the single zones. It should be added that these problems are examined from a "systemic" point of view, taking into account not only the technical and economic requirements of the installations and of the networks into which they are to be integrated, but also and with greater foresight the relationship between the installations and the environment and the area's social and economic activities.

Over the past ten years the production and distribution capacity available at the time of nationalization has thus more than doubled.

SOME TYPICAL DATA ILLUSTRATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENEL'S ACTIVITY FROM 1963 TO 1972

Efficient power of generating plants:	On integration with ENEL	On 31-12-72	Increase %
— thermoelectric (KW x 1000) ..	8,900	10,504	—
— thermoelectric (KW x 1000) ..	4,113	16,013	—
— total (KW x 1000) ..	13,013	26,517	+103.5
Production (million KWh) ..	46,694	100,530	+108.5
Number of users (thousands) ..	16,865	25,436	+51.7
Power billed to direct users (million KWh) ..	39,476	82,639	+109.3

With regard to the development in production, it should be noted that at the beginning of the ten-year period the electricity requirements of Italy were mainly met by hydroelectric production. Today, the practical and economical possibilities of further exploiting this source have almost been exhausted, and the requirements are now mainly met from thermal production. This has entailed a substantial change in the productive system, as it has been necessary to build thermal power stations with a productive capacity sufficient to cover almost the whole increase in electric power requirement developed over the past ten years. To reduce the number of power stations and consequently the number of sites, in the framework of a detailed and responsible appreciation of environmental considerations, and particularly to reduce costs, ENEL has proceeded to standardize the thermoelectric power plants whose individual output power is by far greater than those in existence prior to nationalization. From the erstwhile 50 thousand to 180 thousand KW plants, ENEL has passed first to 330,000 KW plants and now to 660,000 KW.

It may be mentioned in passing that the adoption of these high-power plants has been made possible by the uniformity of the national electric system created by ENEL, whose dimensions today are on the order of 20 times that of the major companies absorbed by the Board.

plants, and particularly of nuclear power plants, thus reducing their numbers with great advantages as regards the compatibility between power generating plants and the environment. It goes without saying that these systems, thanks to the uniformity of ENEL's electricity system, will also be endowed with plants of high individual power: in this context it must be mentioned that ENEL has already started operating six of the eight 125 thousand KW groups of the Delio Lake system. This system, with a power of 1 million KW, constitutes one of the largest hydroelectric pumping systems in Europe.

In the field of power transmission, the national interconnection network has been the object of intensive coordination during the past ten years, with a view to the better utilization of the existing 220 KV primary system. ENEL has supplemented this existing network by a 380 KV trunk system, which today extends for more than 2,500 Km, thus creating an essential infrastructure between the production centers and the energy distribution and utilization centers. The existing 220 KV system has been adequately strengthened and extended by the addition of about 3,000 Km of lines. The two systems together integrate with the European grid systems, to which the Italian network is connected by three 380 KV lines, soon to be increased to five, and by twelve 220 KV lines. These

Dollar, Pound Weaken As Funds Flow Into DM

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 26 (NYT)—Unusually high interest rates in West Germany pulled more money into deutsche marks today and contributed to weakness in the dollar and the pound sterling in what some experts warned could be the beginning of a new round of currency devaluation.

Some commercial bankers inside Germany and monetary officials in other Common Market countries and the United States expressed concern and in some cases alarm at the policies of the German authorities.

"This is bad regulation of the money market, and plays havoc with other countries," said Kurt Riechle, economic adviser of the big Dresdner Bank of Frankfurt. "It is a crazy policy, a policy that is out of control."

Mr. Riechle, in a telephone interview, said he was not against tight money but was dismayed by the excesses that have driven rates for money borrowed for under 48 hours to as high as 38 percent in Frankfurt.

It was learned that both U.S. and U.K. officials expressed anxiety in contacts with the German authorities today.

Stocks Hit '73 Lows in U.K., W. Germany

LONDON, July 26 (UPI)—The London Stock Exchange was one more of minus signs today and millions of pounds were wiped off share values as dealers slashed prices to their worst levels since November, 1971.

The Financial Times Industrial index, down 7.5 points at noon, hit its lowest level for 20 months when it closed down 5.4 at 420.4. Many gloomy market men predicted that it could slide to below the 400 mark.

Fears over the weakness of the pound and that interest rates may still go higher, along with worries over Friday's meeting between unions and government on stage three of the government's anti-inflation policy, produced extremely nervous selling.

Top names such as Imperial Chemicals, Courtaulds, Boots and Fisons hoisted themselves a penny or so off the floor at the close. Tobacco stocks weakened and stores declined several pence.

Frankfurt Prices Drop
FRANKFURT, July 26 (AP)—Friedrich Eberhard, substantially lower on the Frankfurt stock exchange today, with losses ranging to 21 deutsche marks in moderate trading.

Brokers noted that the continuing liquidity shortage put strong pressure on most issues.

Bank shares generally declined with Commerzbank down 3, Dresdner off 4 and Deutsche Bank down 5.50 DM. The auto sector was under extremely strong selling pressure. VW lost 3.50 and Daimler 21.

On the Frankfurt stock exchange, the index gave up 3.53 points to close at the year's low of 115.25.

Hambros Lifts Lending Rate To 9 Percent

LONDON, July 26 (AP)—Hambros Bank raised its base lending rate today to 9 percent, becoming the first bank to take such action in the wake of measures last week by the Bank of England to force interest rates higher.

Hambros also raised its deposit rate to 7 from 6 percent. A spokesman said the bank felt the base rate of 9 percent had gotten out of line with other rates.

If the much larger clearing banks now boost their interest rates, the Hambros increase will mark the first instance of a merchant bank leading a round of base rate rises.

The clearing banks are now caught amid conflicting pressures as they consider whether to raise their rates. On the one hand, all four major banks have reported half-year pre-tax profits increases ranging from 75 to 88 percent, despite the government's anti-inflation program that limits wages and profits.

Speculation has arisen that the Treasury may seek to cut the banks' profitability by eliminating interest on their special deposits with the Bank of England.

In this situation, the banks may be reluctant to increase their rates for fear of drawing charges of profiteering in times of national sacrifice.

A spokesman for National Westminster Bank, which earlier this week announced an 81 percent increase in first half pre-tax profit, said the bank had no case for raising its base rate immediately.

On the other hand, there is much evidence to support the Hambros view that base rates now are out of line with other rates.



Hector D. Blair

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Hector D. Blair has been named manager of corporate financial and administrative operations for Compagnie Generale d'Electricite, an Italian affiliate of General Electric.

Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik has announced that Matthias Seifert will succeed Bernhard Timms as chairman of the giant West German chemicals firm when Mr. Timms retires next July.

Fordwerke in West Germany has accepted the resignation of Hans-Adolf Barthelme as chairman, and designated Hans Schaefer as his successor. The company says Mr. Barthelme has asked to be relieved of his duties immediately on personal grounds.

Vice-Admiral Thomas J. Walker has been named vice-president, Europe, at Hughes Aircraft International Service Co. He will be headquartered in Brussels, starting Aug. 1.

Italy's ENEL Gets \$1-Billion 10-Year Loan

LONDON, July 26 (AP)—A \$1-billion, 10-year syndicated bank loan to the Italian power authority, Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL), was signed here today, S.G. Warburg & Co., manager of the loan, said.

The loan carries an interest spread at 0.4375 point above London Eurodollar rates over the first three years, then 0.3625 point over the next four years and 0.75 point for the remaining three years.

The loan, which is guaranteed by the Italian government, will be used for ENEL's capital expenditures.

Another loan for Italy, \$200 million for Ferrovie dello Stato, the state railways, is currently being negotiated.

In Paris, Credit Lyonnais has arranged a \$80-million long-term credit line to help Empresa Nacional Petrolera de Paragana build an oil and petrochemical complex at Tarragona.

The project, involving investments of \$325 million, calls for the construction of a 5 million-ton crude oil refinery, a 325,000-ton unit for the production of ethylene and a 120,000-ton unit for the production of propylene. The complex is to be completed in 1975.

And in Rome, a consortium of banks led by Banco di Roma, Commerciale and Credit Lyonnais announced they will lend \$18 million to Fabbrica Nazionale di Motori, a Brazilian auto maker. Alfa Romeo and Fiat own 51.5 and 48.5 percent, respectively, of the Brazilian firm. The remainder is owned by the Brazilian government.

One Dollar

July 26, 1973

	Today Prev.	Ch.
100 U.S. \$ (100)	3.485	2.585
100 U.S. \$ (100)	3.485	2.585
100 U.S. \$ (100)	3.485	2.585
100 U.S. \$ (100)	3.485	2.585
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100 U.S. \$ (100)	3.485	2.585
100 U.S. \$ (100)	3.485	2.585

Company Reports

Goodyear Tire & Rubber

	1973	1972
Second Quarter Revenue (millions)	255.6	241.2
Profit (millions)	14.7	13.9
Per Share	0.80	0.74

	1973	1972
First Half Revenue (millions)	474.5	449.0
Profit (millions)	29.3	27.1
Per Share	1.59	1.48

	1973	1972
Second Quarter Revenue (millions)	1,068.0	940.3
Profit (millions)	68.40	45.67
Per Share (Diluted)	1.20	0.81

	1973	1972
First Half Revenue (millions)	2,067.0	1,891.0
Profit (millions)	118.70	78.72
Per Share (Diluted)	2.09	1.39

	1973	1972
Second Quarter Revenue (millions)	289.1	232.5
Profit (millions)	14.5	9.8
Per Share	1.10	0.73

	1973	1972
First Half Revenue (millions)	555.6	442.6
Profit (millions)	29.3	19.3
Per Share	2.16	1.43

	1973	1972
Second Quarter Revenue (millions)	6,300.0	5,400.0
Profit (millions)	394.0	283.0
Per Share	3.98	2.94

	1973	1972
First Half Revenue (millions)	12,400.0	10,500.0
Profit (millions)	755.0	635.0
Per Share	7.57	5.17

U.S. to Export Half of New Wheat Crop

Early Bookings Shock
Nation's Grain Traders

By H. J. Maidenberger

NEW YORK, July 26 (NYT)—The government shocked the nation's grain trade again yesterday by announcing that more than half the expected U.S. wheat crop this year had been booked for export as of July 8. The wheat crop year starts July 1.

As of July 6, exporters had registered 916 million bushels of wheat for export with the government. For the full 1972-73 crop year, exports aggregated 1.2 billion bushels, including sales of flour equivalent to 50 million bushels.

Because the export bookings represent sales in only the first week of the 1973-74 wheat crop year, many traders expressed surprise at the figure. "At this rate," one trader declared, "we will be walking on a razor-thin edge of demand-supply domestically even if the coming harvest meets the most optimistic forecasts."

On Tuesday, a Department of Agriculture report on grain and soybean supplies in the nation as of July 1 showed what many in the trade viewed as a critically low inventory of these basic commodities.

Because of the furor caused by the massive exports of grain and soybeans to the Soviet Union last year, Washington recently asked exporters to report their sales periodically. While the subsequent disclosures do not mention specific destinations, the figures are closely watched by the trade.

Consequently, many were shocked to learn that between the June 29 and July 6 reporting periods, wheat sales had mounted to 916 million bushels from 750 million, corn, to 841 million from 708 million, and soybeans, to 474 million from 458 million bushels.

The latest figures are for the crop years. The wheat crop year starts July 1, that for corn, Aug. 1, and soybeans, Sept. 1.

At seven points, the government's latest report, issued after markets closed yesterday, they saw the following situation:

The harvest of winter wheat, planted last autumn, is now completed and should show roughly 12 billion bushels. The spring wheat now in the fields should yield another 550 million bushels, if all goes well between now and this fall.

By adding the carryover stocks of 428 million bushels that the government estimated was on hand on July 1, the nation should have a total supply of 2.1 billion bushels for the 1973-74 crop year.

With domestic wheat needs estimated at about 815 million bushels for that crop year, there would be about 1.3 billion bushels available for export. Even if the 916 million bushels figure is inflated somewhat, as some traders believe, it would still leave less than 400 million bushels available for export.

And traders noted that substantial amounts of grain and soybeans have been worked for export since July 6.

Furthermore, they noted that a considerable portion of exports made to the Soviet Union, China and other foreign buyers last year came from surplus grain stocks (soybeans have rarely been in oversupply).

Given the worldwide demand for grain and soybeans today, the trade sources said that an inventory of 400 million bushels would quickly vanish if adverse weather damaged the present crop in this country or elsewhere.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Hitachi Expects Earnings Rise

Hitachi, Japan's leading electrical equipment firm, says after-tax profit for the current six months ending Sept. 30 is likely to surpass the record, half-year net of 16.82 billion yen set in 1970. Local press reports say it will reach 17.5 billion yen this year. Sales in the first three months of the current fiscal year totaled 289.44 billion yen, an increase of 17 percent over the corresponding period last year, he said. Export orders received in that period totaled 42.83 billion yen, or 35 percent over a year ago, the company notes. Its competitor Mitsubishi Electric also expects to report a larger net profit. Sales in the April-September period are now expected to reach about 270 billion yen, surpassing the original estimate of 250 billion and compared with 241.35 billion in the previous half. Net profit is estimated at 6.5 billion yen against 5.37 billion in the previous half. In other news, Kirin Brewery profit for the six months to July 31 will fall short of the original target of 5.6 billion yen due to unexpectedly large increases in costs, senior managing director Yasuhiro Sato reports. Sales will be about 258 billion yen compared with 262 billion in the previous half and 228 billion in the year-ago half. Profit is forecast to total only slightly above 5 billion yen.

Opel Still No. 1 in Germany
Cars built by Adam Opel, the West German subsidiary of General Motors, held top position

on the domestic sales list in the first six months of this year. Volkswagen, Germany's best selling car in postwar years, remained in second place on the sales list to which it dropped for the first time in 1972. Opel sales in the first six months totaled 275,241 units against 263,447 in the comparable period last year. VW sales slipped to 222,776 from 241,030. A total 151,238 new Ford cars were registered with authorities in the first half of the year against 170,343 in the comparable period in 1972. Audi-NSU was in fourth place with 125,889 units.

Energy Bank Formed in London

Six banks are providing the capital to set up the International Energy Bank to provide worldwide financing for the energy industry. The six banks (with their percentage in brackets) are: St. Francis Bank of France (30); Bank of Scotland (15); Barclays Bank International (15); Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (15); Republic National Bank of Dallas (15) and Banque Worms of France (10). The total resources of the shareholders banks and their associates amount to more than \$70 billion or about \$175 billion. The new London-based bank's first efforts will be concentrated on oil and gas developments in the Scottish, English, Irish, Norwegian and other European continental shelves, together with developments in Canada, the United States and Alaska.

Era of World Food Shortages Is Feared

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—

Those who predict population growth will overtake the world's ability to grow food foresee an era of great shortage in the near future.

Although food supplies in recent years have expanded faster than the number of persons to be fed, in developing nations the food gain was "almost completely wiped out" by population growth, according to a U.S. government report.

Analysts agree that the immediate food problems are caused mainly by droughts in Africa and much of Asia. But the pessimists argue that there have been basic changes in the world food situation that will not disappear even when the climate improves. They see trouble on both the supply and demand sides.

World production of wheat fell 5 percent to 307.5 million tons in the year ended June 30 mainly as a result of Soviet crop failures. Rice output fell about 5 percent, or 10 million tons, due to drought in much of Asia where, some prime exporters as

Burma and Thailand stopped all foreign sales.

The feed squeeze has been tightened by the anchovy problem. The Peruvian catch has shrunk, and so has the supply of fish meal made from anchovies. Thus, poultry raisers have had to turn to soybeans and other sources of protein-rich chicken feed.

Meanwhile, the "green revolution" offers little immediate help. In the 1960s, improved plant varieties were touted as the answer to food shortages in developing countries, and gains are possible in the years ahead. But the predicted plenty has not arrived.

And, though seafood can be a major source of protein for humans as well as livestock, it is not likely to feed many more people soon. Lester Brown of the Overseas Development Council, a research organization, reports "many marine biologists now feel that the global catch of table-grade fish is at, or near, the maximum sustainable level." In recent times, the harvest from the sea has grown 5 percent annually.

Profit-Taking Fails to Stop N.Y. Advance

Dow Index Adds 1.51
In 9th Consecutive Gain

NEW YORK, July 26 (NYT)—The sliding, two-week advance on the New York Stock Exchange rolled on a little further today, but not with the force of recent sessions.

Profit-taking was noted both at the opening and in the final hour of trading. In between, prices benefited from rising corporate earnings, increased dividend payments and more of same investor enthusiasm that has been instrumental in propelling the increases of the previous eight consecutive sessions.

Many investors had built up an accumulation of cash during the market's slide from January to June, and analysts observed that a good portion of the money has made its way into the market over the last two weeks.

The Dow Jones Industrial average slipped out a gain of 1.51 to 834.53. Trading was active with volume totaling 18.41 million shares, compared with 22.22 million yesterday.

Monsanto climbed 3/4 to 57 3/4; it raised the quarterly dividend five cents to 30 cents a share.

Texas Instruments fell 1 1/2 to 105 cents after dividend.

Chubb Peabody dropped 7/8 to 9 after it slashed the quarterly dividend to 12 1/2 from 22 1/2 cents a share.

Prices gained on the American Stock Exchange, with the index up 0.03 to 33.54. Canadian Javelin picked up 1 1/2 to 14 1/4, but volume leader Syntex fell 3/4 to 98 3/4.

In the Over-the-Counter market, prices were mixed and the NASDAQ average of industrial stocks dropped 0.17 to 102.66.

**Montedison Has Loss
In Four-Month Period**

MILAN, July 26 (Reuters)—Montedison Edison reported a provisional loss on all industrial operations of 17.5 billion lire (roughly \$3.2 million) in the first four months of 1973, down from a loss of 45.1 billion in the same 1972 period.

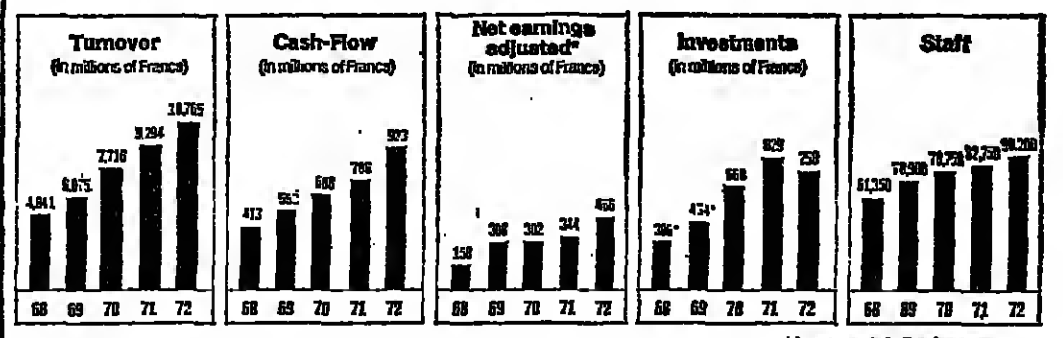
Consolidated group turnover in the first six months of the year rose 16 percent.

PEUGEOT 1972

The Group in brief

	1972	1971	
Turnover	10,765 millions FF	9,294 millions FF	+15.8%
Cash-Flow	923 millions FF	706 millions FF	+31.1%
Net earnings adjusted	466 millions FF	344 millions FF	+35.8%
Total investments	758 millions FF	829 millions FF	- 8.5%
Staff	90,200	82,750	+ 9.1%

*after taxation and before extraordinary items



*Investments in fixed assets only

Results per share Peugeot s.a. (consolidated all bonds converted)

	1972	1971	
Current Cash-Flow	131.49 FF	100.79 FF	+30.5%
Corporate Tax	61.83 FF	43.77 FF	+38.4%
Net earnings adjusted	66.94 FF	49.81 FF	+34.4%
Current Net Profit	39.85 FF	28.74 FF	+38.7%
Total investments	106.91 FF	116.88 FF	- 8.5%

The net dividend per share paid July 4, 1973 is 8.70 Francs, which with the tax credit represents a total revenue of 13.05 Francs, i.e. an increase of 11.5%.

Stock exchange trading (in FF)

	31.12.1971	1972-1973	30.6.1973
		+high	+low
Share - Peugeot S.A.	251	595	237.60
Convertible Bond - Peugeot S.A.	298	590	281.20
Share - Aciers et Outillage Peugeot	205	415	202
Share - Cycles Peugeot	256*	830	245.60*

*adjusted rate

Automobiles

	1972	1971	
Production	671,139	620,992	+ 8.1%
Percentage of total french production	20.2%	20.6%	
Sales in France	342,680	324,995	+ 5.4%
Export Sales	331,251	292,875	+13.1%
Total Sales	673,931	617,870	+ 9.1%

Outlook

The forecast for 1973 is for an increase in turnover at over 15% and comparable improvement in profit.

If you wish to receive an Annual Report, please write to the Financial Department, PEUGEOT S.A., 75 AVENUE DE LA GRANDE-ARMEE - 75016 PARIS.

THE DINES LETTER discusses

ASA, LTD
AMGOLD
ANGLO-AMER CORP
CAMPBELL RED IRON
DOME MINES
GIANT YELLOWKNIFE
HECLA
HOMESTAKE MINING
PATO CONSOL GOLD

We will also show you charts on each of the above, and specific advice, bullish or bearish!

ALSO: With the dollar devalued Dines has a major study pinpointing the huge, and undervalued, in the gold group. Includes a list of what many call the best of various gold prices. This report alone is worth the price of subscription. Also: A major report on silver with specific recommendations based on the coming silver shortage. Also a report on platinum and the new auto catalysts, with stocks which can be bought now.

Send no written message. Just include old, your name, address and \$9 for a 4-issue trial to Dept. J73A227, N.Y. residents, please add applicable sales tax. (Payment MUST be enclosed.)

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U.S.A.
(Not assignable without your consent)

هكذا من الثمل

NEW YORK, July 26—Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York port:

Commodity and Unit	Year	Year to Date
FOODS		
Dominican, lb.	43.75	43.75
Coffee, 5 lb. Santos, lb.	1.60	1.60
TEXTILES		
Printed 64-66 30's yd.	21	21
METALS		
Steel coils (Pitt.), ton.	125.00	125.00
Iron & Pig Iron, ton.	57.82	57.82
Steel scrap No. 1, 100 lb.	16.75	16.75
Lead spot, lb.	1.15	1.15
Copper elec. 70, lb.	60.60	60.60

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Price
Wheat, No. 1, bushels	1.40	1.40
Wheat, No. 2, bushels	1.35	1.35
Wheat, No. 3, bushels	1.30	1.30
Wheat, No. 4, bushels	1.25	1.25
Wheat, No. 5, bushels	1.20	1.20
Wheat, No. 6, bushels	1.15	1.15
Wheat, No. 7, bushels	1.10	1.10
Wheat, No. 8, bushels	1.05	1.05
Wheat, No. 9, bushels	1.00	1.00
Wheat, No. 10, bushels	0.95	0.95
Wheat, No. 11, bushels	0.90	0.90
Wheat, No. 12, bushels	0.85	0.85
Wheat, No. 13, bushels	0.80	0.80
Wheat, No. 14, bushels	0.75	0.75
Wheat, No. 15, bushels	0.70	0.70
Wheat, No. 16, bushels	0.65	0.65
Wheat, No. 17, bushels	0.60	0.60
Wheat, No. 18, bushels	0.55	0.55
Wheat, No. 19, bushels	0.50	0.50
Wheat, No. 20, bushels	0.45	0.45
Wheat, No. 21, bushels	0.40	0.40
Wheat, No. 22, bushels	0.35	0.35
Wheat, No. 23, bushels	0.30	0.30
Wheat, No. 24, bushels	0.25	0.25
Wheat, No. 25, bushels	0.20	0.20
Wheat, No. 26, bushels	0.15	0.15
Wheat, No. 27, bushels	0.10	0.10
Wheat, No. 28, bushels	0.05	0.05
Wheat, No. 29, bushels	0.00	0.00
Wheat, No. 30, bushels	0.00	0.00

NEW YORK FUTURES

Commodity	Month	Price
Wheat	Sept.	1.40
Wheat	Oct.	1.35
Wheat	Nov.	1.30
Wheat	Dec.	1.25
Wheat	Jan.	1.20
Wheat	Feb.	1.15
Wheat	Mar.	1.10
Wheat	Apr.	1.05
Wheat	May	1.00
Wheat	June	0.95
Wheat	July	0.90
Wheat	Aug.	0.85
Wheat	Sept.	0.80
Wheat	Oct.	0.75
Wheat	Nov.	0.70
Wheat	Dec.	0.65
Wheat	Jan.	0.60
Wheat	Feb.	0.55
Wheat	Mar.	0.50
Wheat	Apr.	0.45
Wheat	May	0.40
Wheat	June	0.35
Wheat	July	0.30
Wheat	Aug.	0.25
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Wheat	Oct.	0.15
Wheat	Nov.	0.10
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July 25, 1973

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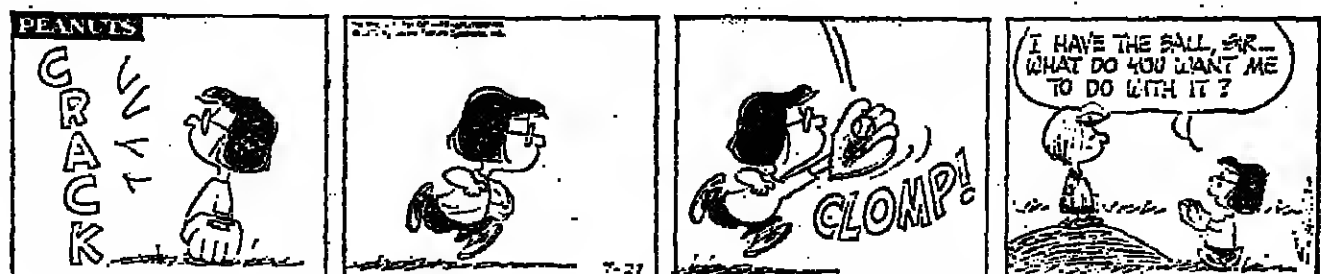
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12-1	2-1	100%	236	8	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
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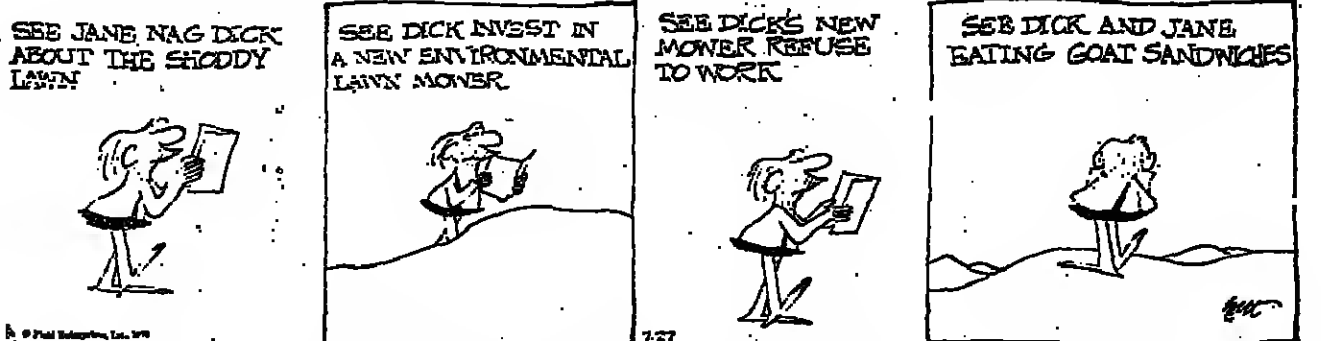
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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1023-1028.

PEANUTS



B. C.



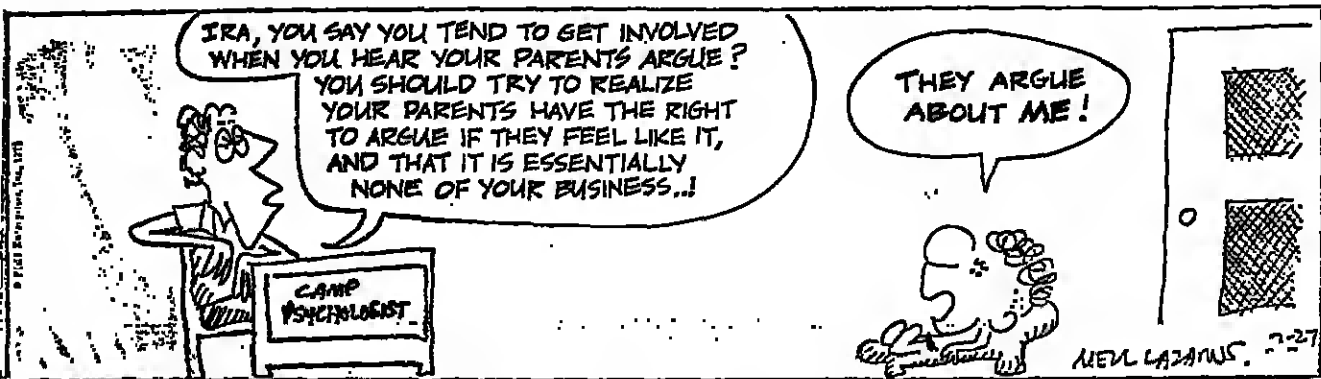
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BETTY BAILEY



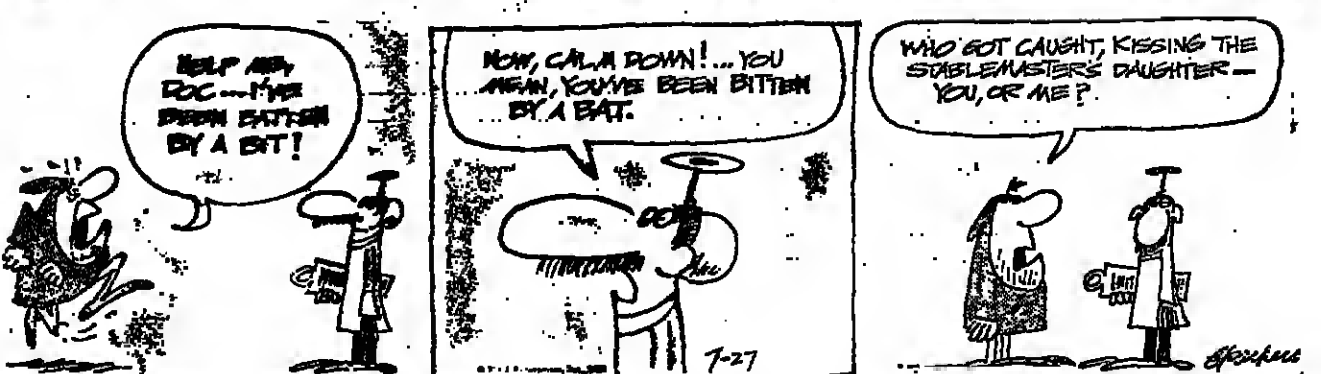
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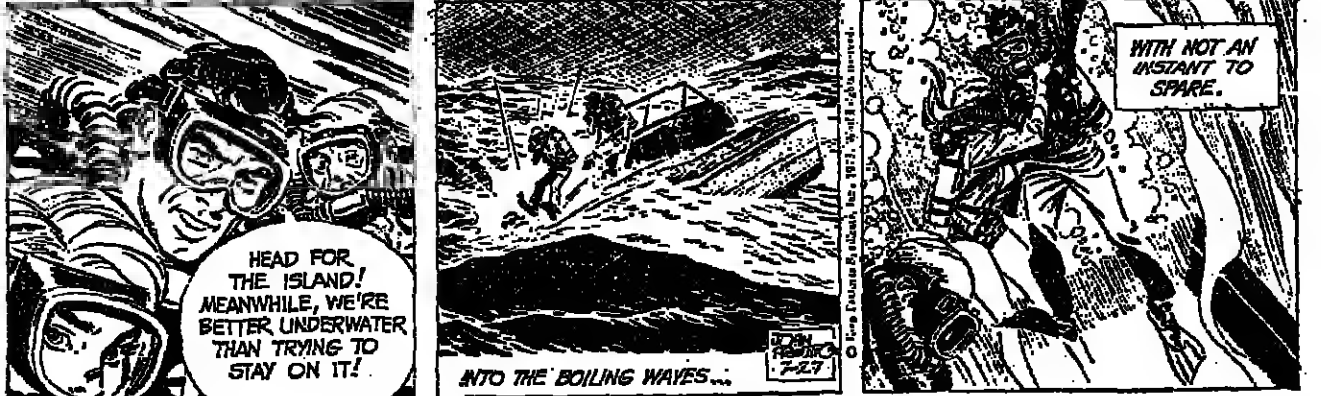
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POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

If you can force your opponent to play in fire of a major suit instead of four, you have a chance of a big profit. East-West had this opportunity on the diagramed deal.

At most tables, South played in three no-trump, making exactly 10 tricks. In the diagramed auction, an indiscreet cue-bid by North helped his opponents to judge the sacrificial possibilities.

An opening club lead would have been fatal to South, but West naturally led a heart. Ten tricks were obviously available, and there was some chance of developing an 11th in diamonds. It took good defense to defeat this plan.

The heart ace won the first

Today's Hand

WEST
♠ 10 5 4
♥ 3 7 2
♦ K 7 5 3
♣ 3 6 3

EAST (D)
♠ A 9 8
♥ Q 8 5 4 3
♦ A Q 4
♣ Q 10 9 5

SOUTH
♠ K Q J 8 7 6 2
♥ 6
♦ 10 2
♣ 7 4 2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
East South West North
1 ♠ 3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠
Dbl. 3 ♠ 4 ♠ 4 ♠
5 ♠ Pass Pass 5 ♠
Pass Pass Pass
West led the heart two.

trick, and South led a low diamond from dummy. East put up the ace, and noted his partner's play of the seven. This showed an even number of diamonds if it was a high card. King-ten-seven was a possibility, but not a significant one, since the defense would take three tricks in the suit automatically.

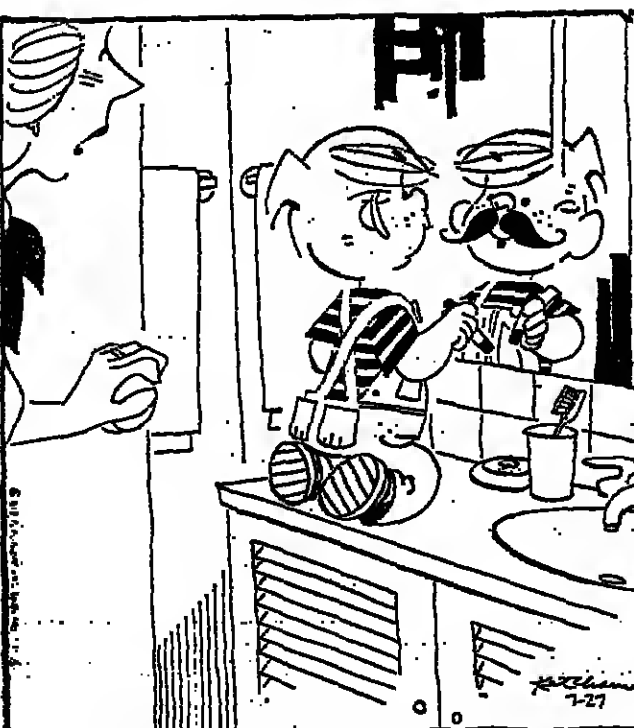
A heart forced South to ruff, and he drew trumps, ending in dummy. The crucial moment arrived when the diamond eight was led from dummy. East had to assume that his partner held the king, a virtual certainty since West had made a bid eventually and could not have any other high card.

So East made the key play of the diamond queen, praying that his partner would not sourly cover with the king, and thereby defeated the contract. If he had played low, the king would have won, and South would later have ruffed out the queen to set up a diamond winner in the dummy. As it was, South had no way to escape a club loser, and was down one, giving East-West a top score.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

APT SHED GNAR
REV LINDA RACE
BEN ENCEES ARNA
SPEARMEN SANDOZ
NEE SOUND
CANDORS BRIMFUL
TIGERS PLATIE AIRNE
ROVER CLEISUS WIDDE
CANE ADITS HOME
AIRWINS BRAISER
AIRVALES OIRE
WALTERS SPONSORS
OMIT ONTIME SEP
OATH ROAGES LEE
OSOS GRADS ODD

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I JUST WANTED TO SEE HOW I'D LOOK WITH A MUSTACHE!"

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROARB

PHOCE

HISBUL

MUGLEE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Ketchum's Jumble Patch Fruit Digest Teacup

Ketchum's Jumble Patch Fruit Digest Teacup

Ketchum's Jumble Patch Fruit Digest Teacup

Ketchum's Jumble Patch Fruit Digest Teacup

Ketchum's Jumble Patch Fruit Digest Teacup

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Ketchum's Jumble Patch Fruit Digest Teacup

BOOKS

HEALTH FOODS: FACTS AND FAKES

By Sidney Margolius, Walker & Co. 233 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Gerald Gold

WE are living in an era of "nutritional neuroticism," declares Sydney Margolius, an era in which the health-food movement has grown spectacularly, bringing with it claims and counterclaims by advocates and opponents of "organic" and "natural" food products, by supporters and foes of vitamin supplements and additives, and posing the question: Who does the truth lie in the writer of arguments? Who is right, who wrong? And what should you be doing if you are concerned about the food you eat and your health in an increasingly artificial world? Perhaps even more pertinently, should you be concerned if you are not?

Ever the working reporter, Mr. Margolius allows the reader to make up his own mind about many of the disputes by giving him the pertinent information on which to base a decision. He is carefully even-handed, presenting with painstaking detail, on the basis of countless publications, interviews and first-hand observation, the views of experts and spokesmen on all sides of the issues. But one does come away from the book quite aware that in general he is critical of what he perceives as exaggeration by the food faddists and of the economic exploitation he finds. (One chapter is titled "Cashing in on Mother Nature.")

Nevertheless, Mr. Margolius's strongest bias seems to be in favor of plain common sense. His calm, rational tone is spiced here and there with some of the sarcasm of the muckraker, as in this comment in a discussion of goats' milk: "It would be hard to tell this to a dedicated health foodist because of its scarcity, but buffalo's milk has about 12 percent more protein than cow's milk and the same high protein efficiency rating. Camel's milk has no fat at all but is even harder to come by in the U.S." His tone will probably irritate denizens of "health foodland" as well as their foes, depending on what he is being calm about.

For decades a leading commentator and adviser on ways for the consumer to manage his money wisely, Mr. Margolius sets out immediately to place the whole health-food movement in economic perspective. "The most revealing aspect of the health-food movement," he writes, "is the alacrity with which large corporations and financiers are joining it. A profit and loss statement apparently has no nutritional ideology." If Americans want to get back to nature, Wall Street will be glad to accommodate them, although the bankers will, of course, have to charge the food revolution the usual commission for the trip. This theme—what you are getting for your money—runs through the book, with detailed figures on markups, food prices and the prices of ordinary foods that are cheaper but

just as healthful or more healthful.

Writing of alfalfa tablets, which by some fans are considered "superfood," Mr. Margolius notes that the tablets bring some of the "most imaginative" prices—equivalent of about \$1.30 a pound for dried alfalfa. "Cows get it much less," says Mr. Margolius. "But then they need it more."

He goes on: "Vegetable protein is incomplete protein (lacking some essential amino acids), a does not have either the nutritional or economic value of protein from animal sources. Moreover, if alfalfa provides only little more incomplete protein than wheat, there seems no rational reason to pay the high prices alfalfa tablets. It seems even more ridiculous to pay more for alfalfa than for meat, poultry, cheese and other complete protein foods."

On the other hand, in decrying the "scarce" ingredients used by some organic food merchants when they deplore the use of chemical additives and pesticides, Mr. Margolius is no kinder. "pooh-poohing. 'Even exaggerated,' he says, 'this can no longer be dismissed as a paranoid. It is not, aggregating the case to say that unnecessary chemical additives processed foods, or even ones that have not been adequately tested, should be eliminated. Each of us now consumes an average of five pounds of chemicals yearly.'"

In his discussion of the health and fakes of the fads, Mr. Margolius also provides a rather helpful guide to food and nutrition general for the layman, chapters on vegetarianism, vitamin natural and unadulterated bread, milk, additives, pesticides, organic fertilizers and cosmetics. There are also appendices on food values, other dietary information, Mr. Margolius reserves some of his sharpest language for vitamin fad, saying, "many vitamins are what really pay the health food business, providing both a large share of sales volume and a higher percentage of margin than many of the items."

"A large food manufacturer," General Mills, he writes, at another point, "enjoys the best of all possible worlds. General Mills sells many of the highly processed and 'fun foods' often overladen with empty calories and or a lives, such as Nabisco, C. Choate, Betty Crocker's Not Nuts, and Hamburger per, as well as the much-criticized white flour. Having milled some of the vitamin value the grains they process, General Mills then sells it back to public in the form of vitamin concentrates, wheat germ oil, multivitamins."

Gerald Gold is consumers' editor of The New Times.

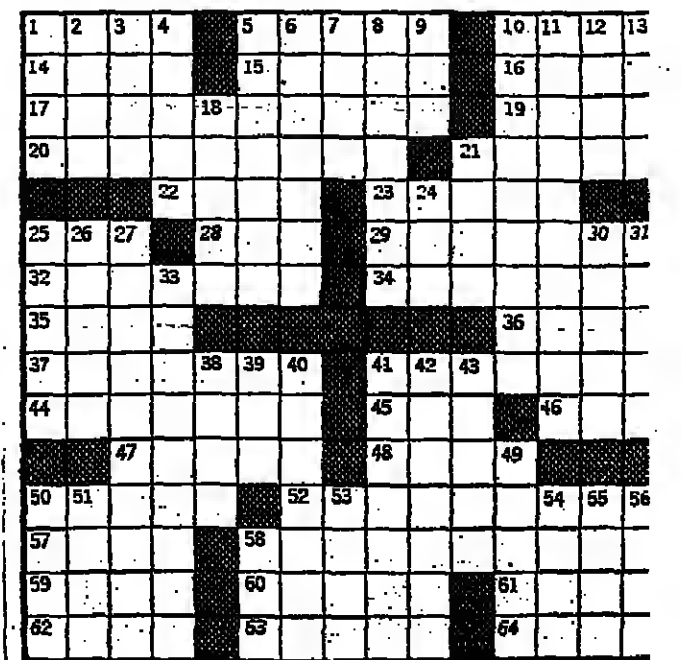
CROSSWORD — By Will W.

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5 Thousand, in
Tours
10 Crack, as skin
14 Scope
15 "... bombs
bursting"
16 Chicago's
House
17 Desired or not
18 Ionian Sea gulf
20 Color
21 Fabric
22 Seat of Nobel
Institute
23 Actress Duke
25 Alas, in Dublin
28 Cyst
29 Microscopic
animals
32 Measuring
worms
34 Break up
35 Home of sorts
36 Conductor
Rapee
37 Oregon city
41 Ring assistant
44 Gloomy
45 Actress Claire

46 Vegetable of
South
47 City in Italy
48 Rocky
50 Finances
52 Behave badly, in
early days
57 Word with et
58 Watery
59 Precious
60 British Nobelist,
1923
61 Coarse bony
62 Low offshore
islands
63 Topsy's creator
64 Colored

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1 Jack and
Margery
2 Seed covering
3 Tissue
4 Famed Finnish
architect
5 Wallflower's
opposite
6 Fettered
7 Song refrain
8 Frog's seat
9 Condition:
Suffix

10 Hired, as a bus
11 Commotion
12 Kind of sax
13 Procedure
18 "... have no
bananas"
21 Slouans
24 French friend
25 Earthen pots
26 Use a sled
27 Pomposity
30 Asphyxia
31 Rage
32 Dispersing
33 Laugh: Fr.
39 Fleming
40 Believer in a
soul doctrine
41 Broadway
producer's god
42 Pain reliever
43 Tennis stroke
50 Wine
51 Sherlockian
signpost
53 Algebraic phra
54 Son of Isaac
55 Alas!
56 Gotham's finest
Abb.
58 Part of T.W.T.V.



Bonds Leads Giants

Hebner's Homer Gives Pirates Split With Cubs

CHICAGO, July 26 (UPI)—Chicago and Pittsburgh split their two games today, the Cubs winning the completion of a suspended game, 10-9, and the Pirates taking the nightcap, 3-2, on Richie Hebner's tie-breaking homer in the fourth inning.

The Pirates scored two runs in the third inning of the second game when Del Maxvill singled and was doubled home by Rene Stennett, who scored on Gene Oliver's single.

The Cubs scored a run in the second inning on singles by Jim Hickman and Ron Santo and Don Kessinger's infield out and tied it in the third on singles by Glenn Beckert, Hickman and Santo.

Hebner led off the Pirates' fourth with his 15th homer of the season, off starter Rick Reuschke.

Doyle Ellis started for Pittsburgh and pitched 9 1/3 innings as he ended his won-lost record at 9-9. Ellis was rescued by Dave Giusti.

Giusti after José Cardenal singled and was sacrificed to second base. Giusti struck out Kessinger, walked pinch-hitter Adrian Garrett and got Rick Monday on a fly to centerfield.

Bob Locker, who came on for the Cubs in the fifth inning of a game that was suspended April 21 by darkness, went the rest of the way today to win his 44th game of the season. Locker gave up a total of seven hits, including a home run by Stennett with two out in the ninth inning.

The Cubs had amassed their 10 runs on April 21 with a six-run spurge in the first inning when Rick Monday led off with a home run. A barrage of hits—by Beckert, Billy Williams and Joe Pappone—donked by Cardenal and Santo and two more singles by Kessinger and Hundley followed.

Giants 10, Padres 2
Bobby Bonds, picking up where he left off in the All-Star game, drove in three runs with his 28th homer and Ron Bryant won his 15th game, on a four-hitter, in leading San Francisco to a 10-2 home victory over San Diego in the first game of a doubleheader.

Nate Colbert's 11th homer gave the Padres a 2-1 lead in the sixth, but in the bottom of that frame, Ed Goodson hit his 11th to tie the score and Bonds hit a three-run blast after a walk to Dave Rader and a single by Bryant.

Bryant struck out eight batters and walked three to improve his won-lost record to 15-7, tops in the National League.

Austria's Schranz Skis Into World Of Professionals

NEW YORK, July 26 (UPI)—Karl Schranz of Austria announced yesterday that he has turned professional and expects to beat defending champion Jean-Claude Killy of France in next winter's grand prix ski series.

Schranz was barred, because of professionalism, from the 1973 Sapporo Olympics before he could compete in a race, and has not raced since then.

The grand prix series is conducted in head-to-head competition, rather than against time as in the amateur World Cup and in the Olympics. In the head-to-head, or "dual challenge" racing, two skiers go down parallel short, slalom or giant slalom courses, at the same time.

He said one race at Aspen [Colorado] last winter and he was impressed, Schranz said.



GUARDING A JEWEL—A Pinkerton patrolman keeps watch on Triple Crown winner Secretariat as he is walked outside stable in Saratoga, N.Y., where he will run Aug. 4. The colt is syndicated for stud for more than \$6 million.

King's Husband Didn't Want Wife To Meet Riggs

CLEVELAND, July 26 (AP)—At least one person rooting for Billie Jean King when she faces Bobby Riggs in a \$100,000 tennis match this fall says she should have declined the challenge.

That's Billie Jean's husband of eight years, Larry.

"I don't think she should play Bobby, and I told her so," Mr. King said. "The only argument this fall says she should have declined the challenge."

There's little to be gained from this from a woman's tennis standpoint, King said. "The only argument this fall says she should have declined the challenge."

King said his wife, this year's Wimbledon champ, even advised Margaret Court against meeting Riggs, 55, in a similar exhibition match earlier this year. Riggs won that match easily.

But King said, Mrs. King's defeat was part of Mrs. King's determination to play Riggs.

"If Margaret had played reasonably well, Billie Jean wouldn't be playing Riggs now," he said. "She became agitated when she saw how Riggs beat Margaret."

He said Mrs. King felt "women got such a black eye when Bobby beat Margaret badly."

King said he feels he will be cheering with the majority when the match takes place in September.

"Bobby is a boorish person, and Billie Jean is more of a crusader," he said. "I'd say 95 per cent of the women will be for Billie Jean, and at least 60 percent of the men."

Paris Latest Stop for Restless Horsemen

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, July 26 (NYT)—The scenery is different here from the factory-like New York tracks—there are palaces and windmills by the courses—but the story is turning out the same for Angel Penna and Jean Crugnet, a pair of wandering horsemen who are starting all over again.

The intrepid jockey and trainer ran away from the factory-like New York tracks—there are palaces and windmills by the courses—but the story is turning out the same for Angel Penna and Jean Crugnet, a pair of wandering horsemen who are starting all over again.

Because of an injury, Crugnet missed the ride on San San last year when the Penna-trained longshot Billy won the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe. A few days after the race, a French paper said San San had been drugged.

Crugnet said he came here to show that the "leading jockey in France can be an American."

He said he wouldn't have returned to France had he not become a success in the United States. It was a matter of pride, he also said that he probably wouldn't have left New York if unbeaten Hotot the Flag had not broken down in 1971.

"But in any case," Crugnet said, "I was not crazy enough to come back to France alone. I'm not crazy enough to start all over again as if I'm a child. When Penna had the chance to come, I said to him, 'I'd like to come with you.' I know he's a good trainer."

And now I wouldn't want to go back to the United States until I make it here. I felt bad leaving America. I gave me my chance and I didn't want to just say thank you and take off. I'm homesick for America. But I have a home and family and I can't move around all the time."

There is no pool table in the jockey quarters in France. There are no television sets, with the jockeys milling around between races to see what happened in the Humphrey Bogart film. The faces are grim. Crugnet misses the fun. He also pretends riding on the American tracks.

Here they go hunting, it's no fun," he said, referring to the French style of letting the horse loose along until the final turn.

"I ride like an American," said Crugnet, and he smiled.

Winning Habit
Penna trains like a man who

Trainer, Jockey Win Success

Trainer, Jockey Win Success

Trainer, Jockey Win Success

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Face Collegiate All-Stars

Dolphins Out to Avoid Adding Insult to Injury

By Dave Anderson

CHICAGO, July 26 (NYT)—Without three and possibly four of their best players, the Miami Dolphins will oppose the College All-Stars tomorrow night in a duel of coaches who were undefeated last season—Don Shula of the National Football League champions and John McKay of the University of Southern California.

Shula guided the Dolphins to a 17-0 won-lost record, including their Super Bowl triumph. McKay's team was 12-0, including a Rose Bowl victory.

The Dolphins are a 17-point betting favorite in the game at Soldier's Field.

Eugene (Mercury) Morris, one of the Dolphins' two 1,000-yard runners last season, won't play because of a painful hip injury. Jake Scott, a safetyman, remains a holdout. Mike Kolon, a linebacker, also is ailing. Nick Buoniconti, the middle linebacker, is recovering from wrist surgery but is a possible starter.

"Our prestige is on the line," Shula keeps saying. "We'd hate to be one of the few pro teams ever to lose to the All-Stars, and we'd like to get started on the right track in defense of our championship."

This will be the 40th game of the series, with the various NFL champions holding a 23-9-2 won-lost-tied record. The last time the All-Stars won was in 1963 when Ron Vanderkelen's final-quarter touchdown pass to Pat Richter produced a 20-17 upset of the Green Bay Packers.

"We hope to be able to run," McKay says. "If we can't run, we can't win."

McKay's runners include Sam Cunningham of the New England Patriots (USO), Chuck Foreman of the Minnesota Vikings (Miami U.) and Greg Pruitt of the Cleveland Browns (Idaho State). His quarterbacks are Earl Jones of the Baltimore Colts (Louisiana State) and Joe Ferguson of the Buffalo Bills (Arkansas).

"I don't care what they throw us," says Manny Fernandez, the Dolphins' defensive tackle, "we're able to adapt to anything. Remember, they're still rookies and we're an experienced team."

Bob Griese will open at quarterback for the Dolphins; while Larry Csonka, whose thigh injury last week was not as serious as first feared, and Jim Kiick will be the running backs. The only significant new Dolphin is Ron Sellers, a wide receiver obtained from the Dallas Cowboys in an off-season trade.

Foster Bout Is Set
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., July 26 (UPI)—World light-heavyweight boxing champion Bob Foster has signed a contract for his Aug. 21 title defense here against South Africa's Pierre Fourie, the No. 1 contender, according to the World Boxing Association.

Morton Returns To NFL Dallas
THOUSAND OAKS, Calif., July 26 (UPI)—Craig Morton, who a week ago walked out of the Dallas training camp asking to be traded, has returned to sign a three-year contract and resume his battle with Roger Staubach for the Cowboys' No. 1 quarterback spot.

Morton had originally planned to fly from Los Angeles to Dallas and hold a news conference, presumably to announce his threatened retirement. But Dallas coach Tom Landry called Morton Friday night to initiate the settlement.

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Observer

Summer Junket

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—I went to Nantucket and took a bicycle ride.

It is the kind of thing Americans do in the summer. Most of them seemed to be doing it at the same time I was.



Baker

There were so many of us there that the island was lying dangerously low in the sea. The townspeople were arguing about whether it was safe to take on any more Americans.

Some said the island was already so overcrowded it would capsize in the next gale. The others said that was true and it was all right with them. Next time, they said, Americans would think twice before swarming over their island like ants and ruining it. Sunbath lotion was already burning up in the drinking water.

Ferries were arriving every other hour with automobiles and Americans. The Americans wore shower caps and bikinis and smelled of mustard. The automobiles scooped and paved the ferry ramps and the water was galloping into the town's cobbled main street and join their fellow cars, which stood there all day growing at each other because there was no place to park.

At night you could hear them baying at the moon. Since it was almost always foggy there at night, I thought they were baying at the fog. An old salt corrected me.

An old Nantucket legend, he said, holds that the summer cars can never escape their immobile fate until the night the fog rolls away and the moon appears. That is why in the summer night, all the cars in the traffic jam bay at the moon for release.

I did not believe this legend, for several nights while I was there the moon did appear, but the traffic jam never broke up.

It was hard finding a bicycle. Everyone wanted to sell real estate. In one shop whose window sign said "Bicycles," an avocet man offered to drive me to a place where, he said, his

bicycles were stored. He turned out to be a real-estate sharpster. The place to which we went was a swampy, infested plot of land the size of a football field. He said it could be mine for \$85,000.

Many such real-estate opportunities were available. There seemed to be only two occupations on the island. Real estate and litter. So many rich Americans wanted to get out of their country that Nantucketers were getting \$135,000 for their head houses, and only \$100,000 for the second-hand view of the sea.

Under the spreading class, the townspeople listened to the baying of the paralyzed cars and kept canny eyes on the Americans with their hinkins and mustard smell, and dreamed of selling their chicken coops to the bism of Hyderabad and escaping to a small island of their own in the Caribbean, which would never sink.

I learned about the litter on a bicycle. There were a few miles of paved roads outside the central town. These were used for trash disposal which, on the evidence of my bicycle ride, seemed to be practiced there almost as intensely as real estate.

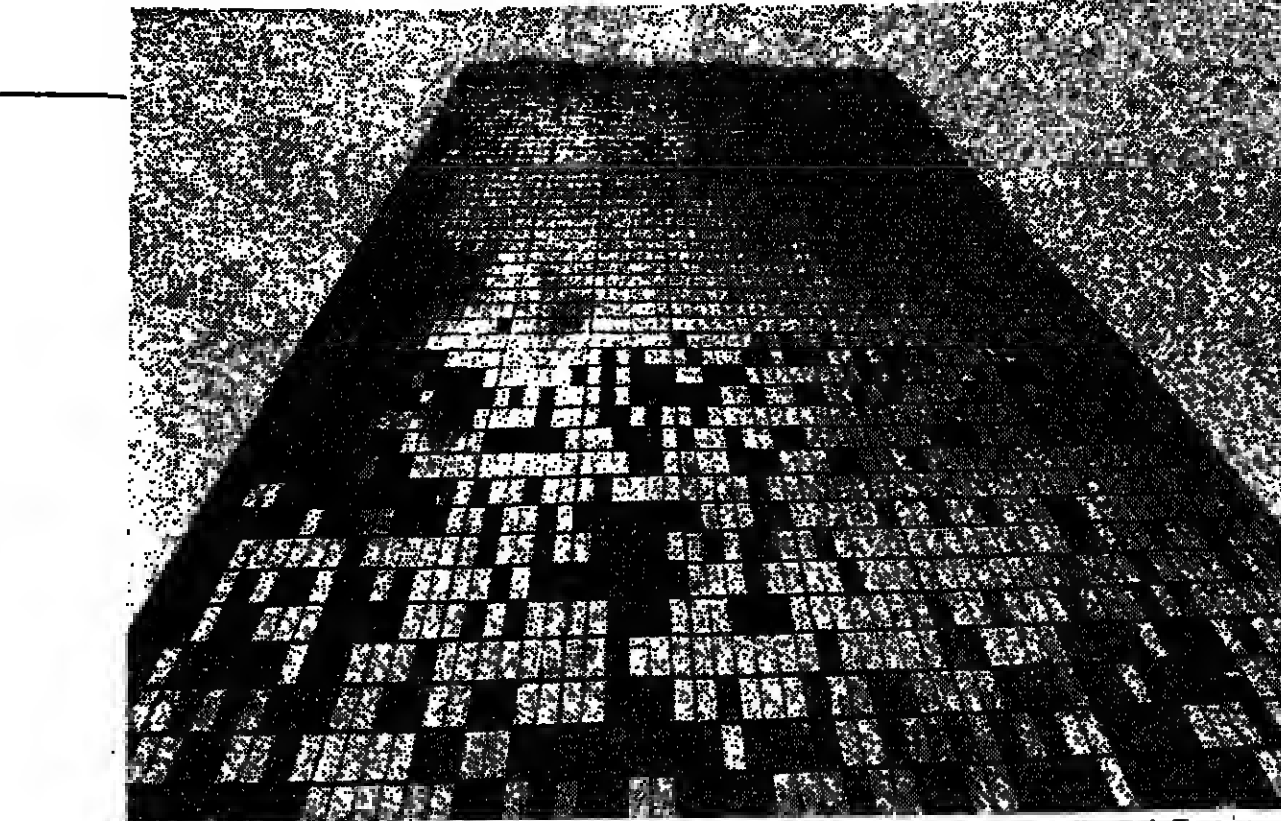
The item of trash which Nantucketers and visiting Americans most enjoy throwing away is the empty Budweiser can.

On Nantucket, it was Budweiser, 75 to 1. I rode several miles with a local woman whose eyes glittered with pleasure as she pointed out a particularly arresting arrangement of four or five well-rusted Budweiser cans setting off a clump of bayberry.

Once when we came across an empty Colt .45 multi-liquor can, she was visibly moved. This was a great rarity on Nantucket, she said. She showed me dozens of discarded, rusted cans, which were strewn at random across the island, competing with the wild roses.

On the way back to town, we noticed that the island was much lower than when we had set out. We could look up and see the ocean. Another ferry had just unloaded.

Just outside town I was hit on the shoulder by a falling Budweiser empty, ran off the road, hit a dog house and wiped out \$110,000 worth of real estate.



Dark areas are plywood replacements for windows on John Hancock Tower, Boston.

By John Kifner

BOSTON (N.Y.).—Soaring 60 stories, towering over the skyline, designed to seem to almost disappear despite its great bulk, to reflect open spaces and historic buildings, rises the John Hancock Tower, its sides covered with gleaming, reflective glass and . . . plywood?

Plywood, plywood stuck to the sides of the building, replacing \$750 Thermopane windows that have been broken, cracked, nicked and, apparently, sucked out by the wind.

It is all quite mysterious, and rather embarrassing for the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, which intended the building as a monumental headquarters for the prestigious architectural firm of I. M. Pei & Partners, which designed it that way: for Purdue University, which conducted the original wind tunnel tests, and for a gaggle of contractors, subcontractors and suppliers, each of whom says that the fault lies elsewhere.

The Hancock Tower was meant to be striking the tallest building in New England. Begun in August, 1963, it was to have cost \$95 million and opened last

Boarding Up Boston Skyscraper

February. Now the cost will probably run over \$125 million. No one knows when it will be ready.

In the meantime, the plywood-looking like boarded-up storefronts on a giant scale—covers much of the lower 30-odd floors of the rhomboid structure and, in places, marches up the 790-foot tower. About twice a month, when the wind goes above 45 miles an hour, the police rush in to seal off the surrounding streets.

There were to be 10,345 of the Thermopane windows, made by Libby-Owens-Ford, of Toledo, Ohio—technically known as lights—on the side of the building. At last count 2,473 had been shattered, with major damage to 2,118 of them, and the number is growing.

No one knows what the problem is. Other developers and builders pass the site giving silent thanks that they were not involved, and there is talk in the trade of potential lawsuits.

"No comment," Henry M. Cobb, the I. M. Pei architect who designed the building, said of its problems.

"No," said Prof. Robert J. Hansen of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology when asked to discuss the tests he has been conducting for the Hancock company since January.

Much of the building is nearly ready. But inside, workmen are installing plywood and sweeping up broken glass and carrying it out in big wheelbarrows.

On the outside of the building, another unplanned-for crew is at work, painting over the plywood with fire-retardant black paint at the request of the Fire Department. It feared that so much wood presented the risk of conflagration.

Albert E. Prouty, the Hancock vice-president in charge of the building, however, expresses confidence that the difficulties will be worked out.

A tidy, graying man with steel-rimmed glasses, Mr. Prouty appears immune to rumors about the dangers of woodpeckers or demands for seat belts on the office chairs.

"It certainly has become a popular subject of conversation," he said with a small smile.

PEOPLE: A Haunting Tale From a U.S. Governor

Gov. Linwood Holton of Virginia says that the ghost of a young and beautiful woman, first reported in the governor's mansion in Richmond in the 1890s, is still haunting the 160-year-old building. Holton, who has lived there more than three years, said the noise of footsteps coming from the north side of the mansion woke him up recently. He got up and went into his sons' bedroom. "Nothing was amiss so I went back to bed and back to sleep." The next morning he found several paintings that had been propped against the bedroom wall ready for hanging, face down on the carpet. "There was no wind to move them—nothing," Holton said. He thinks the ghost did it.



Françoise Sagan leaving France.

Actress Diane Cilento, 39, and her husband Sean (James Bond) Connery, 42, are getting a divorce, according to the actress's mother, Lady Cilento, who has just returned to her home in Rome, Australia, after a visit to Britain. She said that the divorce would be "easy" as the couple were still good friends. Miss Cilento and Connery were married in Gibraltar in 1962.

Last year while with President Nixon on a visit to Iran, Henry A. Kissinger suddenly found a belly-dancer named Nadia sitting in his lap in a Tehran night club. The President's national security adviser said at the time that he was "trying to make the world safe for belly-dancers."

Friday while the Shah of Iran was at the White House, Kissinger asked him: "Where's Nadia?" The Shah's reply went unrecorded.

Early Thursday morning—or late Wednesday night, take your choice—Las Vegas police got a call from a woman who said she had seen a goat leading a hippopotamus down a highway. She was right. The goat and the hippo had escaped from the Tulsa Spring Park Zoo and were walking into the desert along the road. Officers enticed the goat back to its pen. The hippo meekly followed.

Novelist Françoise Sagan announced Thursday that she is moving to Ireland. "My decision

is final," she said in a radio interview. "To protect myself, I must leave. I am going to install myself in Ireland as soon as possible after selling everything that I own in France where I will keep only a pied-à-terre."

She said that she had made the decision after a Paris newspaper published an article implying that she had been drinking heavily. She said that she had started a suit against the newspaper.

"Ireland is a country where the liberties of others are protected," she said. "There I will have enough time to write a beautiful book. Up to now I have written only charming books. This is not the end but the beginning of a new writer."

A museum director says he may have found the wedding ring of Mormon leader Brigham Young's first wife, J. Shelburne Fisher, head of the Naevy-Navy Museum in Mendon, N.Y., said that he found the ring last week at the site of Young's home in the 1850s. He said he has also found chairs, pottery and bricks with Young's carved initials. Because the ring was found in the same area, Fisher said that he felt "pretty safe" in claiming that it was the wedding ring of Young's first wife, Miriam Wekes Young, who died of tuberculosis in 1832.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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